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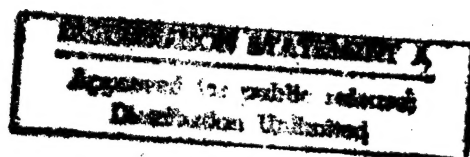
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4 June 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2634

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ANGOLA

NETHERLANDS DELEGATION WANTS TIES STRENGTHENED

AB141453 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Heading an important Netherlands parliamentary delegation, (Jenepen Shanpen) left Luanda yesterday evening after his 2-day official visit to Angola. The need to strengthen the ties of friendship existing between the People's Republic of Angola and the Netherlands was stressed in Luanda yesterday by Angolan Minister of Foreign Affairs Paulo Jorge. He was receiving a delegation of Netherlands parliamentarians who have been on an official visit to Angola since last Wednesday. He expressed the desire to see the ties between the Netherlands and our country further strengthened.

The leader of the Netherlands delegation, (Jenepen Shanpen), expressed satisfaction at exchanging views with Angolan officials, pointing out that his visit enabled him to examine the political situation in Southern Africa, particularly the racist policy of the Pretoria regime toward the frontline states. The parliamentarian stressed that the Netherlands policy toward the racists of South Africa is based on the implementation of political, diplomatic and economic sanctions against the apartheid regime as well as aid to the frontline states for their economic liberation. Yesterday evening, the Netherlands parliamentarians also held talks with Alfonse Van Dunem Mbinda, secretary of the party's Central Committee for Foreign Affairs, with whom they discussed issues of bilateral interest. Among those present at the talks was (Ausmondo Dequida), president of the Angolan League of Friendship and Solidarity with the Peoples.

CSO: 4719/958

ANGOLA

NEW COMPANIES ESTABLISHED BY GOVERNMENT DECREE

Transport Equipment Company

AB101837 Luanda ANGOP in French 1310 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Luanda, 10 May (ANGOP)--A Council of Ministers decree recently published in Luanda mentions the establishment of a state company called Angolan Machine Shop for Transport Equipment--COMETA-UEE for short--with headquarters in Luanda. This was stated by DIARIO DA REPUBLICA, the official newspaper of the People's Republic of Angola.

According to the same decree, COMETA-UEE's main objective is to manufacture equipment for truck transport. The company will also take part in other activities of similar technology.

The decree also indicates that the company, which is national, will be under the Ministry of Industry. The document also provides for transferring the necessary properties, valuables and legal rights to the company. This follows the confiscation of these properties from Construcoes Mecanicas Manuel Conde LDA, IMAC, Industria Metal-Mecanica de Angola and SARL.

Electrical Construction Enterprise

AB171340 Luanda ANGOP in French 2106 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Luanda, 17 May (ANGOP)--A Council of Ministers decree signed by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, and published in the official journal DIARIO DA REPUBLICA, announces the creation of a state economic unit called the National Enterprise for Electrical Construction [ENCEL-UEE] with its headquarters in Luanda.

The same decree, which defines the statutes of the ENCEL-UEE stipulates that assets, values and rights of the former company Electra LDA in Benguela considered necessary for ENCEL-UEE activities should be transferred to this new company to be incorporated in its initial capital.

According to the DIARIO DA REPUBLICA, the state will transfer to the ENCEL-UEE the necessary assets, values and rights of any type of other companies whose objectives fall within the framework of the social objective of the ENCEL-UEE.

CSO: 4719/958

BRIEFS

INDUSTRY MINISTER TO ROME--Luanda, 14 May (ANGOP)--Angolan Minister of Industry Bento Ribeira (Kabulo) left Luanda on Thursday for Rome, Italy, at the invitation of the chairman of the National Alliance of Italian Cooperative and Friendly Societies. He will attend the 31st congress of that organization from 15 to 22 May 1982. In holding a congress centered on the North-South relations, the Italian Cooperative Movement, which was created to fight for the liberation of workers and farmers from social and economic oppression, intends to draw the attention of Italian political circles and public opinion to the needs of the developing countries and the possible contribution the movement can make. [Text] [AB142015 Luanda ANGOP in French 1048 GMT 14 May 82]

CABINDA PHOSPHATE PROSPECTING--The prospection of phosphates in the Cabinda Province will be reestablished by the Yugoslav Financial Aid Fund to the developing countries under the terms of accords signed with the Angolan authorities. The prospecting is carried out by the Yugoslav enterprise of Energet project in various areas of the province where Angolan and foreign experts have installed their machines. The phosphate belt, which extends over the Cabinda Province into neighboring Congo and Zaire, is of great importance to the Angolan economy for development. [Text] [AB121225 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 12 May 82]

CSO: 4700/1253

DETAILS ON COUNCIL OF STATE REPORTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 17 May 82 p 1348

[Text]

President Goukhouni Weddeye has created a *Conseil d'Etat* composed of former members of his Transitional Government of National Unity. Government Administration will be handled by civil servants accountable to the President, who will also be "mediator" between the two bodies.

The *Conseil* is an organ of "ideas, reflection, consultation and orientation", led by the former Vice-President of the GUNT, Colonel Abdelkader Kamougué. Notable among the 15 members of the *Conseil* are: MM. Acyl

Ahmat, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs and the leader of the *Conseil Démocratique Révolutionnaire*, Mahamat Abba Said, the former Minister of the Interior and leader of the *Pre-mière Armée*, Facho Balaam, the former Minister for Public Works and the leader of the *Union Nationale Démocratique*, Moussa Medella, the former Minister of Health and the leader of the *Forces Armées Occidentales* and Abdoulaye Adam Dana, the former Minister of Public Works and loyal to *Frolinat*.

CSO: 4700/1257

CHAD

BRIEFS

ALGERIAN RELATIONS, UN ACTIVITIES--In fact President Goukhouni was referring to Algeria; there are already 16 officers of the Algerian army working with the OAU force as "observers," as well as, according to Jeune Afrique's Francois Soudan, about 200 officers and men whose brief is more ambivalent. They are doctors and engineers working alongside the French co-operants on the reconstruction of N'Djamena. The links between the French Socialist Party (which is a firm supporter of Goukhouni) and Algerian politicians is strong and it is this axis that the GUNT President has exploited. The other major factor on the international Chad scene is the United Nations. A fund is to be established to finance the OAU presence as was requested by the current Chairman of the OAU, President Arap Moi of Kenya. Although the UN would not engage its own troops in Chad it would provide logistical and administrative support. In bald terms this means money and accounting personnel. This latter would be a necessary assurance to donors that funds were being properly managed. There is certainly a lot of behind-the-scenes activity at the UN in New York regarding Chad, though this, like much else, has been obscured and overshadowed by the scrap-metal war in the South Atlantic. A conference on assistance to Chad has nevertheless been arranged for June 15-16 in Nairobi. About 60 countries and 40 international organisations have been invited to the meeting, at which participants will receive information about Chad's needs and will be invited to pledge money. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 17 May 82 p 1348]

CSO: 4700/1257

INTERNATIONAL DONORS CONFERENCE HELD

London WEST AFRICA in English 17 May 82 p 1337

[Text]

The International Conference of Donors for the Economic Reactivation and Development of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea was held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, from April 19 to 21. Convened by the Government of Equatorial Guinea and organised with the co-operation of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Conference was formally opened on April 19, 1982 by His Excellency Mr. Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, the President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, and was attended by the representatives of 29 countries, the Holy See (Vatican), the European Economic Community, eight international financial institutions and eight United Nations organisations and specialised agencies.

The Conference held five plenary meetings at which it considered the documents submitted by the Government of Equatorial Guinea. It also established a Functional Commission to give detailed consideration to ways in which the pledges announced by the countries and organisations invited could be used to ensure the full

implementation of the Government Reconstruction and Development Programme, whose cost is estimated as \$US141m. \$91m. of which are intended for "high-priority" projects.

All the countries and organisations taking part in the Conference welcomed the quality of the Reconstruction and Development Programme. Two delegations nevertheless stated that, in their opinion, the Programme was somewhat ambitious in view of the present weakness of the country's administrative structures, which limit its capacity to absorb foreign assistance.

In the light of the pledges made by the participating countries and organisations, the chances of financing most of the Programme seem very good. It will, however, be necessary to await the outcome of the consultations being held by the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and the countries and organisations taking part in the Conference to say with any certainty what level of financing can be achieved. Some of these consultations will be completed only within the next few months.

CSO: 4700/1257

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

AGREEMENTS WITH USSR, PDRY--Addis Ababa, 20 May (AFP)--The Soviet Union and Ethiopia today signed a 2-year agreement aimed at strengthening cooperation in the fields of science, education, health and culture. The agreement, signed by Ethiopia's acting Permanent Secretary for Culture and Sports Affairs Zawdie Gurmu and Soviet Ambassador Konstantin Fomichenko, would seek broader exchange of information in those areas. South Yemen and Ethiopia meanwhile signed another agreement designed to boost cooperation in the field of tourism. The pact, between the South Yemeni Tourism Corporation and the Ethiopian Hotels and Hot Springs Corporation, came at the end of a 5-day visit here of a South Yemeni delegation. [Text] [NC201814 Paris AFP in English 1231 GMT 20 May 82]

CSO: 4700/1561

RESULTS OF GENERAL ELECTIONS NOTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 17 May 82 pp 1305-1307

[Article by Arnold Hughes]

[Text]

AS WIDELY expected, the PPP was returned to power in the general elections of May 4-5 with a resounding if reduced majority. It won 27 of the 35 seats (four had already been returned unopposed) and secured 61.70 per cent of the vote. At the same time, Sir Dawda Jawara, the PPP's nominee in the Presidential election, obtained an overwhelming victory, taking 72.44 per cent of the vote in a straight contest with Sheriff Dibba, the detained NCP leader. The PPP's share of the vote was down eight per cent on the 1977 general elections result but if the vote of the Independent PPP candidates (they, and their followers, still regard themselves as PPP) is added to the official figure an impressive 75.30 per cent of the electorate voted for the ruling party.

Were it not for the success of five PPP 'rebels' in the provinces, the PPP would have increased its parliamentary strength. It not only held on to several marginal seats, sometimes with untried candidates; it also took two seats away from the opposition NCP. In Central Baddibu, in a repeat contest, Dr. Lamin Saho, a young political scientist beat the veteran politician Sheriff Dibba. Another senior NCP

MP, Gibou Jagne, was defeated in the Serrekunda West constituency by the PPP candidate.

Apart from losing these two parliamentary seats the NCP's majority in its remaining three seats was reduced and all its candidates in the eastern half of the country — McCarthy Island and Upper River Divisions — lost their deposits, confirming yet again the party's failure to establish a national presence. As in previous elections, a very high percentage of its votes came from the Baddibu constituencies; Kombo St. Mary; and the Western Division.

While the detention of several of its leaders and the general political caution generated by the State of Emergency hampered the campaign activities of the opposition party, they are insufficient to explain its poor performance. Already before the elections there was evidence of a move away to the PPP and the NCP majorities in Serrekunda West and Central Baddibu had already been eroded in the previous general elections. The known involvement of members of the NCP in the abortive coup of July 1981 is also likely to

have cost the party support. Finally, as was the case in previous elections, the opposition lacked the depth of leadership and resources to wage a successful campaign. The PPP, on the other hand, and despite the setback resulting from the crash of the Presidential helicopter in the closing stages of its campaigning, had the necessary manpower and financial resources, backed up by government facilities such as the use of the news media and transport, to enable it to reach every constituency. In the event the NCP polled over 32,000 votes, about three per cent less than its share in the previous general elections.

The UP presence was again confined to the three Banjul seats. Although its share of the vote remained virtually the same as in 1977, it lost to the PPP the two seats won during the last elections. The Minister of Works and Communications, I. Kelepha-Samba, succeeded in increasing his majority in Banjul North and the Justice Minister, Lamin Saho also increased his predecessor's small majority in Banjul Central. In Banjul South, M. M. Taal was returned with almost the same majority as in 1977, when he had stood for the UP. The Roman Catholic vote may well have been crucial in returning him to power although he himself is a Muslim. Whereas the national turnout, at 58.27 per cent, was down sharply on the 83.30 per cent recorded in 1977, the Banjul vote was up, reflecting no doubt the heavy canvassing undertaken by the PPP and UP candidates. The one Independent contesting in Banjul, Assan Ticks Manneh, standing for the unemployed and himself unemployed, obtained only 229 votes and lost his deposit.

The major victors in the elections were the five Independent candidates in Foni East, Kiang East, Jarra East, Basse and Sandu constituencies. Their share of the vote ranged from 54.0 per cent to over 63.0 per cent. All were PPP supporters expelled from the party for challenging the official candidate. Their rejection by the PPP national selection committee was bitterly resented in their own constituencies and, in four cases, this grass-roots dissatisfaction combined with complaints about the incompetence or neglect of sitting MPs to bring about the defeat of the PPP candidates. In Foni East, the PPP sought to impose a less-educated non-Jola upon a Jola constituency. Henry Jammeh, the successful Independent is a 'bankudingo

(son of the soil) and a graduate teacher. In 1977 Kukoi Samba Sanyang lost his deposit in the same constituency where he had stood as a NCP candidate.

In the Upper River constituencies of Basse and Sandu the two Independent candidates may have succeeded in part because of the failure of President Jawara to complete his campaign tour as a result of the helicopter crash. In previous elections last-minute visits by the head-of-state helped to rally waverers. Bubacarr Baldeh, who won Basse, is widely regarded as an able and popular political campaigner, have been field director of the Freedom From Hunger Campaign and the national organiser of the PPP Youth Movement. This is the second time that Musa Dabo has lost his Sandu constituency to an Independent. In the 1972 general elections he lost to an Independent candidate only to recover it soon after in a by-election, his opponent having been declared medically unfit to sit in Parliament.

Although the 13 Independent candidates polled 26,141 votes, 15.74 per cent of the poll, most were unsuccessful and four lost their deposits.

In the Presidential elections Sir Dawda Jawara swept the polls with 137,020 votes or nearly three-quarters of the total. His success was unusually uniform throughout the country for he only came second to Sheriff Dibba in three constituencies — Bakua, Lower Baddibu and Illiassa, the three remaining NCP seats. He even defeated Sheriff Dibba by 109 votes in the opposition leader's home constituency. Even where the PPP was split in its choice of candidates for the parliamentary elections, supporters of Independent candidates tended to vote for Sir Dawda in the Presidential election. The President obtained his lowest majorities in Banjul and Kombo St. Mary, the area adjacent to the capital. Elsewhere his majorities were very substantial.

Once again the conduct of the election was scrupulously fair and the security forces maintained a discreet presence at polling stations to avoid charges of intimidation. This approach was fully justified as no untoward incidents were reported. The decision to hold the elections, the actual conduct of the campaign and the voting provide strong evidence of the Gambian government's desire to restore parliamentary democracy after the political

catastrophy of last year and the equally strong wish of the Gambian people to take part in the electoral process. The NCP also deserves praise for not boycotting the elections despite its obvious handicap.

In a sense everyone has gained from the elections. The PPP remains by far the strongest political group in Parliament and has a large enough majority to substantiate its claim to speak for the Gambian people. Had it won rather than lost seats its critics would have accused it of rigging the vote. Therefore its loss of three seats will strengthen its international reputation while at the same time this fails to weaken its domestic position. Sir Dawda's decision to risk re-election at the hands of the electorate has paid off handsomely.

The opposition forces have also helped to restore their country's tarnished political image. By conducting their campaign in a constitutional manner they have reminded the world of that older tradition of responsible political opposition; and by winning some 38 per cent of the vote in the constituency elections and nearly 28 per cent of the poll in the Presidential election they have shown outsiders that there is a future for legitimate critics of the government in The Gambia.

The new Parliament will differ from its predecessor in several respects. There will be 14 new MPs — the five Independents and nine new PPP members. There is an increase in the number of highly educated MPs, though with only six graduates, one of whom is also a barrister, the Gambian

parliament differs markedly from other West African legislatures. In terms of ethnic background there are 21 Mandinka; six Wolof; four Fula; two Jola and a Serahuli in the new Parliament. Finally, the country has its first elected woman MP, Nyimasata Sanneh, who retained the late A. B. N'Jie's Kombo North seat for the PPP with an increased majority. It is now expected that other women will follow in her footsteps.

It remains to be seen whether the new balance of power will hold. The future of the NCP is uncertain; much will depend on what will happen to Sheriff Dibba in his forthcoming trial. The five Independents also present a problem. Are they sufficiently united to act as an organised parliamentary group? Will they make their peace with the PPP and eventually be allowed to return to their party? Previous splits within the ruling party have occurred and many of these have been patched over. At least two of the Independent candidates are able men who have much to offer their former party. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that they will be readmitted to the PPP in due course.

For its part the PPP leadership will need to overhaul its local organisation and to ensure that party congress resolutions, particularly those concerning party democracy, will be given proper effect. In his last congress address President Jawara committed himself to maintaining the momentum of reform within his party. He now has the undisputed popular mandate to carry this through.

CSO: 4700/1257

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL DETAINEE FIGURES--According to the official Gazette the number of detainees had grown to 1,080 on March 25 but the Gazette of April 21 listed 222 persons as having been released out of this total. About another 80 have been tried and sentenced (12 were found not guilty). Another 40 persons are presently being tried in five separate cases--one of these is that of Sheriff Dibba and Pap Cheyassin Secka. This case was deferred at the request of the defence counsel until 17 May. Thus the number of persons remaining in detention awaiting trial is 738. Twenty four appeals will be heard by the Gambia Court of Appeal at this month's sitting: 17 of these appeals are against capital sentences (1 for murder and 16 for treasonable offences). The costs of the trials continue to mount alarmingly. Between their start in early December and late April 1.5m dalasi had been spent. An additional 1.1m dalasi has had to be allocated for the remaining trials which will last for many months yet. Because of the need for economies only four of the six special courts are sitting at present. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 17 May 82 p 1347]

RAF USE OF RANJUL AIRPORT--For a week or more the Gambian government has granted refuelling rights to British military aircraft flying from Britain to Ascension Island. There is considerable support for the British position and course of action over the Falklands among ordinary Gambians as well as the government. The only problem facing the Gambian government is payment. The British have wanted to pay for fuel in dalasis whereas the Gambians have to use much-needed foreign exchange to buy it in the first instance. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 17 May 82 p 1347]

CSO: 4700/1257

GHANA

PNDC TO REVIEW INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

AB102051 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] The PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] will review all international agreements entered into by past governments to ensure that Ghana reaps the maximum benefit from them. This was announced by a member of the council, Sgt Alolga Akata-Pore, when he inaugurated the defense committees of the 6th battalion, the airborne force and the air force station at Tamale.

He noted that the agreements were in favor of the minority in the society and declared something will be done in all these foreign agreements by all means. Sergeant Akata-Pore cited the AGRI-PETCO agreement which he said does not allow Ghana to buy more than 50 percent of their own oil from the Saltpond oilfields. He accused the deposed Limann administration of almost giving out the gold mining industry.

Sergeant Akata-Pore regretted that monies accruing from the sale of electricity to some West African countries were not, as he put it, used to purchase trotro [public transportation] vehicles for ordinary people but to import Benz cars for the rich. He called on Ghanaians to defend the revolution collectively to be able to correct the evils of the past.

Turning to the PDC's, Sergeant Akata-Pore asked them not to regard themselves as the gate commanders or as a new parliament with new powers but as servants of the people.

The deputy northern regional secretary, Mr Yahya, advised the soldiers to break what he described as "the artifical barrier" between them and the civilian population.

CSO: 4700/1253

GHANA

OFFICIAL SAYS CIVIL SERVICE MUST BE RESTRUCTURED

AB112112 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] A member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Sgt Alolga Akata-Pore, says the structure of the civil service has to be changed to meet the aspirations of the revolution and any civil servant who cannot cope with the change has to give way.

He said the middle level management should now realize that their true allies are not the top management but the working class who has been exploited. Sergeant Akata-Pore was addressing a meeting of PDC's [People's Defense Committee] which was called to thrash out a misunderstanding between the PDC's and the airborne troop detachment stationed there as a result of the molestation of the Farmers Services Company, FARMSCOM, PDC executives by the troops.

This was after the FARMSCOM PDC had accused the airborne detachment in a resolution of favoritism in the discharge of their duty. Sergeant Akata-Pore called on both parties to bury their differences. Otherwise, they would be playing into the hands of the enemies of the revolution.

He made it clear that there is no difference between the civilians and the military as far as the revolution is concerned. The military uniform, he said, should not be a barrier to cooperation. Sergeant Akata-Pore regretted that the colonial structure of the military had made it an oppressive organ.

Similarly the same colonial structure had made the civilian to look at the military as an oppressive organ. This, he said, should not be allowed to continue.

As a mark of reconciliation, Sergeant Akata-Pore organized a football match between the airborne detachment and the Bolgatanga PDC's.

CSO: 4700/1253

INFORMATION MINISTRY REORGANIZES GBC STRUCTURE

AB181433 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] An official announcement just issued says the Ministry of Information is commencing an exercise to reorganize and restructure all the institutions, corporations and departments under the ministry. It says the ministry observed that past governments have introduced serious problems of over employment and mass redundancy among both the top management and ordinary level personnel. The creation of new posts and rapid promotions coupled with unrestrained employment of new staff by past governments have created administrative bottlenecks and serious budgetary constraints which have contributed to the poor performance and gross inefficiency in these corporations and departments.

The announcement says it is the policy of the revolution to restructure all the existing institutions with the object of making them more efficient, reducing waste and heavy financial burden on the government. It is further recognized that the old state machinery cannot be relied upon to carry the revolution forward. It must be reorganized and reorientated to meet the demands of the revolution. In furtherance of this policy, the Ministry of Information directs that the following changes should commence immediately at the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation [GBC]:

The recommendations of the (Thompson) report on the GBC which suggests that 11 divisions of the corporation, each with a director, be reduced to two main divisions--radio and television--will be implemented. In this regard, the following persons are with immediate effect to proceed on retirement: Mr G.B. Lamptey, deputy director general, engineering and technical services; Mr G.W. Odro, director of technical services; Mr E.A. Demtu, head of news and current affairs; Mr (Waikots Amatey), acting director of film production; Miss Patience Asante, head of programs; Mr (Matei Makwei), chief controller of programs and Mr E.A. Vanderpuye, head of programs.

The announcement says further to these changes, the acting director general of the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation is directed to arrange training programs for the administrative personnel who could also be affected by the restructuring exercise and to take necessary steps to redeploy them into the district stations. Other changes and directives in relation to the other institutions under the ministry will be announced shortly.

CSO: 4700/1253

LACK OF TRUST IN CONTACT GROUP UNDERScoreD

AB181537 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 18 May 82

[Commentary by David Anaglatey]

[Text] The Namibian independence dispute has now reached a crucial stage with the UN Council for Namibia calling from Arusha, in Tanzania for a Geneva-type roundtable conference to discuss the modalities for the territory's independence. This decision is, no doubt, meant to cut the ground finally from under the feet of the five-nation Western contact group which, for some years now, has been trying to get an agreement between SWAPO and the Pretoria regime on the matter.

In the first place, as the Tanzanian foreign minister, Salim Ahmed Salim, told the Namibia Council meeting in Arusha last week, it was the contact group--United States, Britain, Canada, France, West Germany--which worked out the proposals for Namibia's independence and convinced the African group to accept them. The African group, after some hesitation, accepted it and the contacts were embodied in Security Council Resolution 435 passed in 1978. That resolution called for a cease-fire to be supervised by the United Nations and elections also under UN supervision on the basis of one man one vote. South Africa reluctantly agreed to the plan seeing in any case that the international climate was hostile to it especially since the U.S. administration had given its blessing to the plan. But just before the plan was due to go into the implementation stage and at a time when UN troops and military equipment had been put together and later to move into the territory, South Africa changed its mind. This was because it realized that SWAPO, rather than its puppets, the self-styled Democratic Turnhalle Alliance led by a white man, Dirk Mudge, would win the elections. And South Africa's intransigence has been strengthened by the accession to power of the Reagan administration in the United States with its policies that encourage the apartheid regime.

Under the leadership of the United States, the Western contact group has been bending over backward to please the Pretoria regime. The group's latest proposals for elections proves the point. These elections are now to be based partly on proportional representation and partly on single-member constituencies, that with the noble idea of some votes being counted twice. The idea is to artificially increase electoral strength of the tiny

minority of whites and the few tribal chiefs who oppose SWAPO by giving them what SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma has appropriately called "one man two votes." No doubt he has rejected this system; and in this he has been supported by the frontline states which ended a special meeting in Dar Es Salaam 2 weeks ago.

With the OAU and the UN Council for Namibia showing that they no longer trust the good faith of the contact group, the stage is reached where the pressure must be stepped up to remove the responsibility for finding a solution to the Namibian problem from their hands. They appear to be merely biding their time for South Africa. After all, they told the world recently that under their proposals Namibia should achieve independence this year. We are in the middle of the year and the territory is in no way nearing independence. In the meantime, Africa should press for mandatory sanctions against South Africa through the UN General Assembly, since the West has vetoed this move in the Security Council.

CSO: 4700/1253

TUC MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE OUTLINES PROGRAM

AB121854 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] The 17-member Interim Management Committee to run the affairs of the Trades Union Congress [TUC] has outlined its program for reorganizing the congress. Speaking at a news conference in Accra today, the chairman of the committee, Mr Aboagye, announced that management committees for each of the 17 national unions will be set up. These committees will be headed by representatives of the National Union on the Interim Management Committee. Mr Aboagye said a constitutional committee will be appointed to draft a new constitution. The constitution will be subjected to a nationwide debate by workers and will finally be approved by referendum. This is to ensure that whatever constitution is finally promulgated reflects the needs and aspirations of workers. Mr Aboagye said after the constitution has been approved, elections will be held to elect leaders. He said the committee will be dissolved after it has accomplished its task.

As part of measures to improve the conditions of workers, the committee will ensure that workers' clinics are set up and that factory courts are established to settle industrial disputes. The idea of workers' canteens will be seriously pursued. This will enable workers to be fed well and under hygienic conditions.

Mr Aboagye said while the TUC recognizes that workers' defense committees are an important institution in the revolutionary process, it is of the view that they should concern themselves more on the political education of workers and the checking of saboteurs, waste, inefficiency, mismanagement and corruption in their workplaces. On the other hand, the TUC should be responsible for educating workers on the need for increased productivity. On the proposed redeployment of labor to work on farms, he said care should be taken not to misplace skilled labor in industry.

Mr Aboagye said the TUC will reorganize the consumer cooperatives to enhance the effective distribution of goods to workers. In this connection, the Interim Management Committee has urged the Ministry of Trade to come out with an effective plan of rationing so that Ghanaians can get their commodities without queueing for them. Mr Aboagye spoke of plans to turn the labor college into an institution to train new cadres of workers to take part in the planning, coordinating and management of the economy.

Meanwhile, representatives of the committee are to undertake a nationwide tour to impress upon workers the need to come together to restructure the TUC.

CSO: 4700/1253

BRIEFS

INFORMATION MINISTRY ANNOUNCES APPOINTMENT--The Ministry of Information has announced the appointment of Kweku Poku as acting director of the National Film and Television Institute, NAFTI. The appointment takes effect from tomorrow. The ministry also directs that Mr Kwetey, head of administration at NAFTI, should proceed on leave pending an inquiry into allegations of maladministration at the institute. It further directs that unauthorized building projects taking place on lands belonging to the NAFTI must cease forthwith. Owners of the land within the NAFTI land complex, including those houses forfeited to the state during the AFRC [Armed Forces Revolutionary Council] period are to report at the office of the Provisional National Defense Council secretary for information by Wednesday. [Text] [AB091238 Accra Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 9 May 82]

DAMUAH ON ARMS CONTROL--A 5-day international religious conference held in Moscow recently has warned that the continuation of the arms race constitutes a threat to world peace. Speaking to newsmen on his return home after heading the two-man Ghana delegation to the conference, Rev Father Damuah, a member of the Provisional National Defense Council, said the conference discussed how to save mankind from nuclear catastrophe. He said the conference regretted that huge amounts which could have been spent on eradicating hunger are used on arms buildup. Father Damuah said in order to draw the world's attention to the dangers posed by the arms buildup, seminars and symposia on the limitation of nuclear weapons will be held on 6 August each year. [Text] [AB190900 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 19 May 82]

IBRD LOAN--The Posts and Telecommunications Corporation has been granted a \$30 million loan by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development [IBRD] for the rehabilitation of Ghana's internal telecommunications network. The project will involve the replacement of old telephone equipment as well as the development and expansion of the underground cable system. New automatic telephone exchanges are to be provided. The international switching center, expected to be completed this year will provide automatic telex and telegraph services. [AB172042 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 17 May 82]

CSO: 4700/1253

GOVERNMENT MEASURES TO ALLEVIATE UNEMPLOYMENT REPORTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 17 May 82 p 1350

[Text]

The Government has introduced several measures aimed at alleviating the problems of rising urban unemployment.

At a meeting organised by the *Union Générale des Travailleurs de Côte d'Ivoire*, the sole representative of labour in the country, the Minister for Labour, M. Albert Vanie Bi Tra, announced that unemployment benefits would soon be introduced. "Exceptional aid" of 1,000m. CFA francs was announced for workers throughout the country. The money would be shared among 10,000 unemployed workers of the State companies which were disbanded in 1980.

The Minister also announced an overtime ban throughout the country, strict limitations on redundancies and measures designed to limit the growth of the "clandestine foreign workforce".

[There are about 1m. foreign workers in Ivory Coast, mostly from Mali, Guinea and Upper

Volta.]

A measure designed to limit the numbers of expatriate management personnel was also introduced; henceforth all contracts to employ expatriates would have to go through the Minister's office [applications to employ an expatriate previously went through the Manpower office of the Labour Ministry].

M. Vanie Bia Tra reported that the Government had spent 500m. CFA francs on unemployment benefits for management and 430m. CFA francs for foremen.

All workers in Ivory Coast pay a levy of one per cent of their salary to the *Fonds national de solidarité*.

The Minister also spoke of graduate unemployment in Ivory Coast; he said of the 1,000 academics that had registered as unemployed in 1981, 400 had been found work. The Minister blamed inappropriate degrees for the increase in graduate unemployment.

CSO: 4700/1262

'NATION' EDITORIAL ON CHAD, OAU MEETING

EA242116 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 May 82 p 6

[Editorial entitled "Chad Must Play to Rules of the Game"]

[Text] The statement issued at the end of a 2-day meeting on the future of the OAU peacekeeping force in Chad was short and to the point. Unless Chad declares its political position by 10 June 1982, the troops will be pulled out of the wartorn country.

The refusal by Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei to work towards a political solution of his country's problems leaves the OAU with little option than to pull out and let him fend for himself as best he can. For, given the cost of maintaining the pan-African peacekeeping forces and the financial constraints which plague the three troop-contributing countries, there can be no question of keeping the troops in Chad indefinitely. At a time when African countries are bearing the brunt of worldwide inflation and recession, it is unreasonable to expect them to continue sacrificing with no assurance that their sacrifices will lead to the Chadians enjoying a period of peace.

This assurance can only be given if the transitional Ndjamenan government agrees to abide by the past OAU decisions which called for a ceasefire by midnight on 28 February 1982, to be followed by negotiations for national reconciliation. That the implementation of the OAU decisions was frustrated by President Oueddei and his Foreign Minister Ahmed Acyl was underscored soon after the OAU's Standing Committee on Chad meeting here last February when the Chadian leader not only called the committee's decisions null and void but also termed the meeting illegal.

Acyl's role in his leader's intransigence was underscored only a month after the OAU Standing Committee's meeting when he asserted that there is no question of sitting around a table and negotiating with Hissene Habre. This leaves the impression that the foreign minister has an ace up his sleeve for it is not easy to understand how he can rule out the possibility of negotiating with an opponent whom despite numerous attempts to crush grows stronger every day and still expect peace to be drawn on Chad.

Following Oueddei's unsuccessful search for arms and troops from Ethiopia and Eastern Europe to replace the pan-African force, the only ace Acyl and his leader may be having up their sleeve is the return of the Libyan troops

who were asked to leave last year. That Oueddei might have decided to refuse to cooperate with the OAU all along in the hope that they would pull out their troops and then replace them with the Libyan troops is borne out by his unrealistic demands that they help him crush Habre while he is perfectly aware that their role is strictly peacekeeping.

If this has been his strategy, he may well have succeeded but at a terribly high cost for the people he claims to lead. For it is clear the Libyan leader will demand something in return for the return of his troops. And the demand will be for the uranium-rich Auozou strip which is the only price Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi calculates will meet the expenses of keeping his troops in Chad which last time around amounted to \$5 billion.

Few other leaders would be willing to barter part of their country, and their best portion at that, for the sake of temporary power. For indications are that the Chadian president would not last long as the country's warlord if he invites Libya back. Some of the leaders in his coalition would seek ways of ousting him, failure to which would lead to their joining forces with Habre.

This was underscored early this month when Oueddei threatened to call on an unspecified outside force to end Hissene Habre's rebellion. The call accentuated the steep differences in his governing team, especially those between himself and Vice President Abdel Kader Kamougue. One early casualty was the formation of a new government which was expected early this month.

As strong man from the mainly Christian south, Kamougue sees the coming of the Libyans as a way of bolstering his Muslim partners from the north, with whom he has patched up a marriage of convenience, which he fears would result in his being relegated to the backseat of Chadian politics at best. At worst, his ostensible partners may even be tempted to crush him militarily, a strategy they are attempting to use on Habre.

The difficulty Oueddei is having in accomplishing his goal is partly due to the fact that Kamougue, with one of the largest armies in the coalition, is against the military solution. And with good reason too.

It may be time the African countries bordering Chad told Oueddei that they would not countenance a Libyan presence across their borders, given al-Qadhdhafi's hostile stance towards them. The international community could also pressurise the Chadian leader to accept a negotiated settlement during the planned 2-day international conference on aid to rebuild Chad starting on 15 June, by making it clear that its aid is contingent on his finding a political solution.

Their ability to exercise this pressure is borne out by the fact that those countries emboldening Oueddei to reject the OAU's peace efforts are unlikely to extend any aid for reconstruction. They can only provide only arms that make reconstruction well nigh impossible.

The other factor mitigating against extending reconstruction aid until it accepts a political solution is that reconstruction cannot possibly be carried out in a country that is actively at war. War must end first. And only a political path can accomplish this worthy end.

BRIEFS

FINANCIAL AID FOR CHAD--The chairman of the OAU, His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi, today appealed to the international [word indistinct] (?to contribute) to the voluntary fund established to assist the OAU peacekeeping force in Chad. He was addressing envoys representing their countries in Kenya during a meeting with them at State House this afternoon. President Moi told the envoys that the countries contributing troops to the OAU peacekeeping force in Chad had borne the entire cost of maintaining the force, but the cost has now proved beyond the financial capacity of these countries. He said that an initial sum of nearly \$36 million was needed to forestall the planned withdrawal of the peacekeeping force on 30 June 1982. President Moi added that following his appeal and that of the president of Chad, the UN Security Council agreed to give the OAU peacekeeping force in Chad financial assistance. Noting that Nigeria, Senegal and Zaire had contributed the troops for the peacekeeping force and that Algeria, Guinea Bissau [as heard], Kenya and Zambia had contributed observer force, President Moi said OAU was grateful to other countries outside Africa who had given logistic assistance. [Excerpt] [EA202248 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 20 May 82]

MOI RETURNS FROM ZAIRE--President Moi returned to Nairobi today from Zaire where he chaired a meeting of countries contributing troops to the OAU's peacekeeping force in Chad. The meeting was chaired by President Moi and attended by President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire. It was also attended by foreign ministers from Nigeria, Senegal and the Chadian minister for agriculture. Participants to the meeting from Kenya included the minister for foreign affairs, Dr Robert Ouku; Mr G.G. Kariuki, minister for lands, settlement and physical planning; Mr Nicholas Biwott, minister for regional development, science and technology; and Mr Joseph Shamalla, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Summary] [EA222138 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 22 May 82]

CSO: 4700/1560

BALARABE MUSA: 'I AM STILL GOVERNOR OF KADUNA'

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Abba Dabo]

[Text]

THE impeached Governor of Kaduna State, Alhaji Abdulkadir Balarabe Musa, has said that he is still the Governor of Kaduna State.

Alhaji Balarabe, who was talking to Sunday New Nigerian in London, said that the matter of his impeachment was now at the Supreme Court.

According to Alhaji Balarabe, an appeal was filed at the Supreme Court in November, last year by his

counsel, Mr. G. O. K. Ajayi (SAN), and Chief Busari Obisesan.

'We are just waiting for the date of the hearing and immediately this is fixed you will see me in Nigeria,' Alhaji Balarabe said.

Alhaji Balarabe further said that Alhaji Abba Musa Rimi himself had confirmed that he (Balarabe) was still the governor of the state. 'Abba

Musa himself said so when he agreed to be sworn in, subject to the action in the court,' he said.

Alhaji Balarabe added, 'If we are after constitutionality, law and order, then I am still the Governor of Kaduna State.'

He said he could not stay impeached until after all the legal processes have been exhausted.

At the moment the matter has only been dealt with by the State High Court and the Federal Court of Appeal,' Alhaji Balarabe said.

Asked about his relationship with PRP leader Aminu Kano, Alhaji Balarabe said he regretted what led to the present poor relationship between him and Malam Aminu Kano.

He said he has known

Malam for so long and that it was he who had inspired him.

'I am happy that Malam is still alive and active and can correct the mistake that led to

this', Alhaji Balarabe said.

Alhaji Balarabe, who has not set foot in Nigeria since his

impeachment, denied suggestions that he was forced to stay outside Nigeria by the Nigerian Security Organisation (NSO), the former governor also denied being on exile.

'The security have not stopped me from going into the country. It is just my decision to stay for some strategic reasons which are purely political,' Balarabe Musa said.

When it was suggested to him that he set out of Nigeria because he failed to change it in consonance with aphorism coined when in power—Nigeria change her or check out—Alhaji Balarabe said: 'No, No, No, I can never check out. I am a revolutionary.'

On the issue of his harmony between the Katsina and Zaria people of Kaduna State, Alhaji Balarabe blamed the feudal ruling clan of both Zaria and Katsina who he said were manipulating the people to dominate them further.

'These people did not succeed before and will not succeed now,' he added.

MINISTER FOR ABUJA REPORTED ADMITTING LIE

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 21 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Emeka Nwabufoe and Cyprian Madul]

[Text]

A MINISTER of State has admitted making certain unfounded statements purely to cause offence to NPP stalwarts and embarrass Governor Nwobodo; and that what he said emanated from an urge for vendetta and were not based on facts.

The minister, Engineer Mark Okoye, President Shagari's Minister of State for Abuja Capital Territory made the stunning revelation in an encounter at the Enugu Airport.

Engineer Okoye had recently in his home town, Ifite-Ukpo in Njikoka Local Government Area alleged that top NPP men including Governor Nwobodo and his Deputy, Engineer, (Chief) Roy Umenyi are either directly or by proxy deeply involved in Abuja contracts and that if challenged, he would publish the facts as they are including details of the contract agreement.

That challenge came at Enugu Airport. It all started when Governor Nwobodo arrived with his entourage to catch a Nigeria Airways flight to Lagos, and walked into the VIP lounge where he met the Minister of State, Mr Mark Emeka Okoye.

For close to 10 minutes the following dialogue ensued.....

Governor Nwobodo.... well. Mr Okoye would you substantiate your claims and allegations before the public?

Mr Mark Okoye..... Silence!

Governor Nwobodo..... You accused me and other NPP officials over the NTA of applying for Abuja contracts, would you then tell the world when and how the applications were made?

Mr Mark Okoye..... Silence!

Governor Nwobodo..... It boils down to the fact that your accusations are baseless and without any atom of truth and that it was geared towards blackmailing me and the government of Anambra State, in order to cause disaffection amongst the people.

Mr Mark Okoye..... Silence!

Governor Nwobodo..... It is clear to you and all that yours is a great disservice to your people and your state by accusing

your governor to please
your political mentors.

Mr Mark Okoye.....
Silence!

At this juncture, top
party men including the
Chairman of NPP,
Anambra State, Chief Guy
Ikoku, the Commissioner
for Health, Dr Edwin
Onwudiwe; the Secretary
to the Government, Mr
Paul Egbogu and Mr T.C.
Chigbo, the Commissioner
for Youths and Sports,
intervened.

Apparently, humiliated
and in low spirits, Mr Mark
Okoye accompanied by his
entourage walked out of the
VIP lounge complaining
loudly: "You people
accused me of taking
N50,000 from the NPN,
that's why I had to accuse
you, likewise".

Commenting on the
alleged airport drama,
between the Anambra
State Governor, and the
Minister, the state

Commissioner for
Information, Chief C.O.

Emehelu said that the
expelled NPP legislator,
Mr Okoye who alleged that
Governor Nwobodo had
been executing major
contracts at Abuja was
unable to substantiate his
allegations when the
governor accosted him at
the Enugu Airport.

"Since the Minister was
unable to substantiate his
wild allegations when
questioned by the
governor, he had to run in
shame for fear of invoking
the wrath of the people",
the commissioner
revealed.

He noted that Mr Okoye
has lost his political base
and in desperation resorted
to mudslinging, character
assassination of well-
meaning individuals in the
state to revive his fading
image, but assured him of
abysmal failure in his ill-
motivated mission.

CSO: 4700/1255

ARCHBISHOP ACCUSED FOR ANTI-TRIBALISM SERMON

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Federal Character"]

[Text]

OUR religious leaders have a duty to help correct the ills of the society; often they use the pulpits and the mosques, to do just that. But when in his Easter message the Archbishop of Lagos criticised the principle of federal character in public appointments, he was not helping to correct any ill but setting a cat among pigeons. His Grace, Archbishop Anthony Okogie claimed that "reflecting federal character often festers inefficiency, iniquity and tribalism". It is unfortunate that the respected archbishop chose to make such allegations without going to great lengths to substantiate them.

The weakness of his points notwithstanding,

the New Nigerian believes that his listeners could have been carried away by what was clearly an attempt at playing to the gallery. But the archbishop was in error because if one were to believe him, tribalism, and the other ills he mentioned only became manifest with the adoption of the principle of federal character in appointments to public offices. Secondly, he did not present any empirical evidence to show that we have been worse off because of that principle neither did he suggest how best we could go about ensuring that every part of the nation feels a sense of belonging. His thinking is a reflection of the generality of opinion in Lagos in the early sixties when there was re-

sentment over the so-called invasion of Lagos by the "Northerners". Though it was not reported that he expressly stated so, it is not unlikely that Archbishop Okogie is one of those who glorify merits, forgetting that the argument of better grades, etc., was blown up during the forged certificates and the examination leakage scandals.

In any case, the Constituent Assembly enshrined the principle of federal character in the Constitution, the supreme law of the land. The New Nigerian fully supports the provision and hopes that the Federal Government will abide by it just as all political parties have tacitly used it as a basis for the zoning of elective and non-elective offices.

CSO: 4700/1255

BORNO STATE GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY SUSPENDS EMIR-ELECT

Emir of Bedde

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Abdullahi Idris]

[Text]

THERE are speculations that the Borno State Government has taken new steps to discredit Alhaji Yerima Saleh the elected Emir of Bedde to stop him from becoming the new emir.

Alhaji Yerima Saleh, the District Head of Gashua was on May 14 last year elected Emir of Bedde by six votes to Alhaji Abba Kyari's one vote by the Bedde king makers. But the Borno State Governor, Alhaji Mohammed Goni disregarded this and appointed Alhaji Abba Kyari against the wish of the king makers.

The king makers subsequently sued the governor on that action and the state Chief Judge, Mr. Justice Kalu Anya ruled in their favour and declared Alhaji Yerima Saleh the Emir of Bedde.

But the state government appealed against this decision to the Federal Court of Appeal.

Now the tussle has taken a new turn, the state government using its executive powers has suspended Alhaji Yerima Saleh from office as District Head of Gashua for allegedly absenting himself from office since the state high court declared him as the emir.

The suspension letter was written on April 5, but the action was backdated to the March 14, this year. Alhaji Yerima Saleh is now on half salary and according to the letter, he would remain suspended pending the outcome of an inquiry on his conduct before a final decision would be taken.

A number of people interviewed in Gashua at the weekend described the action as a deliberate attempt to discredit Alhaji Yerima Saleh.

They said the ultimate aim was to dismiss him from office as District Head of Gashua to make him ineligible for installation as emir.

Meanwhile the Federal Court of Appeal has put off until May 11, this year, a motion seeking stay of appointment of Alhaji Yerima Saleh, as the new Emir of Bedde.

The Governor of Borno State, Alhaji Mohammed Goni, brought the motion. The others are, the Attorney-General, Mr. L.O. Sanyaolu and Alhaji Abba Kyari—the incumbent emir whose appointment was declared illegal.

When the case was called yesterday, Mr. L.O. Sanyaolu leading Ibrahim Dauda and Mr. Baba Ba'aba for the governor asked the court to give a week

within which to file further affidavit in reply to the counter-affidavit filed by the respondents.

He told the court that he only received the counter-affidavit Monday morning and that he needed time to file and serve the respondent a reply.

Replying, Mr. Charles T. Uba, holding brief for Chief Kehinde Sofela said the reason why the counter-affidavit was not served on the appellants was because of Easter holidays and that it was not intentional.

If the application of counsel for the appellants was granted, he would like the reply of the counter-affidavit served on him very much earlier so as to avoid a similar incident.

Mr. Justice D.O. Coker, Presiding over the Appeal Court then fixed May 11, this year, for hearing in the application by the appellants after granting the application of Mr. L.O. Sanyaolu.

Secretary Given Notice

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 17 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Sani Haruna]

[Text]

THE Secretary of the Bedde Local Government Caretaker Committee has been given a month's statutory notice after the expiration of which he would be taken to court over the purported suspension of Alhaji Yerima Saleh as the District Head of Gashua.

The notice was given by Mr. Charles T. Uba, Counsel for Alhaji Yerima Saleh in accordance with Section 176 of the Local Government Law (Edict) of 1976. Alhaji Yerima Saleh, the District Head of Gashua was on May 14, 1981, elected Emir of Bedde by the king makers.

He won by six votes as against his opponent, Alhaji Abba Kyari who got only one vote. But the governor, Alhaji Mohammed Goni appointed Alhaji Abba Kyari despite his one vote.

The Bedde Local Government Secretary (now on notice for legal action) signed the suspension letter handed to Alhaji Yerima Saleh suspending him as District Head of Gashua.

The suspension letter though signed by the secretary did not

bear the letter heading of the Bedde Local Government but that of Borno State Government.

According to the notice dated April 8, 1982, given to the secretary, he would be plaintiff in the new case is Alhaji Yerima Saleh the Emir of Bedde and the reliefs he would seek are as follows:

(a) a declaration that the Bedde Local Government Caretaker Committee has no authority or power over appointment, deposition and discipline of district heads in the Beddel Local Government area.

(b) A declaration that the suspension of Alhaji Yerima Saleh therefore is null and void and of no legal effect or in the alternative:

(1) a declaration that Alhaji Yerima Saleh was duly elected the Emir of Bedde on May 14, 1981 and therefore did not hold the title of the District Head of Gashua as on April 5, 1982 when the suspension letter was written. Thus the purported suspension of Alhaji Yerima Saleh from the District Head of Gashua was made in vacuum and is of no legal effect whatsoever.

A reliable source close to the government told the New Nigerian that the state government was actually confused over the Bedde emirship, issue.

He said at the moment there was no administrative or legal co-ordination on how to deal with the issue.

Suspension Changed to Interdiction

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Sani Haruna]

[Text]

THE tussle for the emirship of Bedde has again taken a new turn. The Bedde Local Government has changed the suspension of Alhaji Yerima Saleh, as the District Head of Gashua to interdiction.

It may be recalled that the emir elect was allegedly suspended from office as district head on April 15 this year but the action was backdated to March 14.

The lawyers of Alhaji Yerima Saleh, gave a month's statutory notice to the Bedde Local Government Caretaker Committee to rescind the decision or be taken to court.

It may also be recalled that Alhaji Yerima was declared the Emir of Bedde by the Maiduguri High Court over the choice of Governor Muhammed Goni, Alhaji Abba Kyari.

The letter interdicting the emir-elect reads: "Further to letter No. NAT 17/Vol.1/281/ of 5/4/82, I am directed to inform you that your suspension as the District Head of Gushua has been changed to interdiction.

"The interdiction takes effect from 14/3/82 and is in accordance with Section 33 of the Native Authority Staff Regulation.

"You will continue to receive one-half salary of your emoluments pending investigation and subsequent decision.

CSO: 4700/1254

GNPP INDECISIVE ON WHETHER TO JOIN MERGER

Decision To Join

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 21 Apr 82 p 3]

[Article by Abubakar Umar]

[Text]

GREAT Nigerian Peoples Party (GNPP) has resolved to merge with the Nigerian People's Party (NPP) and the Imoudu faction of Peoples Redemption Party (PRP) to form the Progressive Peoples Party (PPP).

The decision was reached at the party's National Executive Council meeting held in Bauchi and presided over by the GNPP leader, Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim.

The decision is to be ratified at an emergency congress of the party to be held in Kano at a date to be announced, according to the communique issued after the meeting.

Delegates at the meeting endorsed the participation of Alhaji

Waziri Ibrahim in the meeting of political leaders on states creation, which was summoned by President Shehu Shagari.

Present at the meeting were all national officers; members of the NEC; the governors, speakers and majority leaders of Borno and Gongola states.

The communique described the meeting as the "most orderly and most successful one in the history of GNPP since formation"

Sources close to the meeting however revealed that some participants made moves to frustrate the merger, but the views of the majority who were for it, reigned supreme.

Unacceptable to Supporters

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

THE leader of the Great Nigeria Peoples Party (GNPP), Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim, is to undertake a nation-wide campaign to see if a merger with the NPP and PRP (Imoudu faction) was acceptable to the generality of his party supporters.

Alhaji Waziri said the tour had become necessary because he disagreed with the decision of the National Executive Committee of the GNPP, to join the People's Progressive Party (PPP).

He said it had not been long since the original NPP broke up, therefore, he did not believe that things had worked out so well to the extent of coming together to form a new party.

He said, "we have differences in the GNPP and have not finally understood one another within the party's hierarchy and therefore, joining hands to form a new party will

cause more confusion to the internal confusion within my party".

Addressing a press conference in Jos on Wednesday, the GNPP leader said that at the Bauchi meeting last week, there was a division as to whether the GNPP should join the PPP or Progressive Parties Alliance (PPA). Most of the states, the GNPP Borno State Chairman Alhaji Mani Waziri, Governor A. Barde and the Speaker of the Assembly agreed to join PPP.

Alhaji Waziri said the Maiduguri meeting of four parties had agreed that any two or three members of the PPA could form a political party and that was what gave birth to the PPP.

He said the formation of the PPP was very hardly done because he was not taken into confidence even by the deputy leader of the GNPP, Dr. Basil Nnanna Ukegbu.

CSO: 4700/1254

UPN SCREENING SEVEN POTENTIAL RUNNING MATES

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 6 May 82 p 40

[Article by Kehinde Johnson]

[Text]

NAMES of seven potential runningmates to the UPN leader, Chief Obafemi Awolowo, for the 1983 elections have been drawn up.

The list, according to UPN sources, revealed that all the seven potential runningmates are from the northern part of the country.

The names were forwarded to the National Executive Committee of the party which met in Lagos yesterday for proper scrutiny.

This development now confirms the speculation that the UPN has completed plans to run the 1983 presidential election without the PPA.

Although the names of the seven were kept secret yesterday, reliable party sources at the meeting disclosed that the person to be chosen will be someone who would wield enormous influence in the states in the North.

It has become clear that Chief Philip Umeadi, who was Chief Awolowo's running mate in the 1979 presidential elections, would no more be picked for the 1983 race.

Issues discussed at the NEC meeting yesterday were the electoral regulations to be adopted for the 1983 general elections and the questions of creation of more states.

On the issue of state creation, delegates pressed that creation of new states should be deferred until after the 1983 general elections because according to them, new states if created, would make

nonsense of the already planned strategies for the existing states in the country.

It was crystal clear at yesterday's meeting that the UPN would fight the 1983 "battle" alone without the other three "progressive" parties that make up the Progressive Parties Alliance (PPA).

Yesterday's meeting was presided over by Chief Awolowo.

CSO: 4700/1254

MAURITANIA DETAINS FIVE NIGERIAN SHIPS

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 5 May 82 pp 1, 28

[Article by Momodu Yakubu]

[Text]

FIVE Nigerian fishing vessels have been arrested in Las Palmas by the Mauritanian authorities over an alleged debt of N1.5 million.

Consequently, the fishing operations of the Nigerian National Fish Company Limited—owners of the ships—have been brought to a standstill.

The Federal Government has 85 per cent shares in the company, the Bendel State Government has five per cent and a foreign company, Atlantic Triton of Norway, the technical partners, has 10 per cent.

Sources close to the Ministry of Industries in Lagos confirmed at the week-end that the five vessels were carrying 2,000 tonnes of fish when they were held by the Mauritanian authorities.

According to the sources, the Norwegian partners had done everything possible to sabotage the operations of the company by employing all types of deficient operational methods to circumvent the contract agreement.

The sources further revealed that the Federal Government had spent N60 million on the company, but the establishment had been saddled with a multitude of problems that it is now neck-deep in financial mess.

Investigations show that hundreds of Nigerians are now being retrenched from the company as no fund was forthcoming from any source.

to help tide over the sad turn of monetary affairs.

I gathered that following the colossal financial loss suffered by the company, the Norwegian partners have recommended that the Federal Government sell the company to private hands and this recommendation is very seriously being considered.

The company made a loss of N12 million before tax during the last financial year and also recorded a net loss of over N1,607 million in the first three months of the current financial

year.

A special report on its operations highlighted the inefficient manpower utilisation of the company and blamed the financial losses of the company on this defect.

The report drew attention to the fact that the technical partners had approved and signed a contract for the charter of four vessels at a cost of N4.2 million.

On payment of N3.8 million three of the four vessels were delivered and since their

arrival, they had been lying idle.

Contacted on the issue, the Minister of State for Industries, Dr. Ismael Igbani, described the allegations as very serious.

Dr. Igbani said that his ministry would as a matter of urgency, set up an investigation to find out the real cause of the company's inability to operate.

I am assuring you that those found guilty would be dealt with seriously, he declared.

CSO: 4700/1254

SOCIALIST PARTY MEMBER ON COUNTRY'S ECONOMY

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Apr 82 p 4

[Letter by Comrade Ola Oni, Socialist Party of Workers, Farmers and Youth, Ibadan, in the column "Your Views": "The Present Economic Crises and the Way Out"]

[Text]

WHEN we explain that our present crisis is due to oil glut in the world market, we are only directing attention to the consequences and not to the remote causes which are at the root of our external problem. The solution based on the strategy of OPEC in which we seek to influence the price of oil through reduction of production cannot be a dependable way out of our economic problem.

We ought to realise by now that it is our economy that regulates our lives, it is not we who regulate the economy. We are not in control of our economic fate. In the type of economy we run crises are its permanent features. These crises set limits to our capabilities and our achievement. We can never be in a position to make full use of our potentialities.

We must now see that we cannot cover up the facts too long. The reality must catch up with us eventually. We must accept that we are still running a colonial economy that is even more fragile and dependent on the world imperialist powers than before independence. We are still imprisoned in a world division of labour that assigns to us the role of supplying primary produce to the industrial powers who control and direct what the exchange relation must be at any point of time. Over 95 per cent of our export earnings comes from one

product, oil, and whose sale is subject to the vagaries of the imperialist economy. The big imperialist powers regulate the world economy for their own interests and not for our benefit. OPEC stands no chance at all against these powers. We cannot place much hope in that direction. Our solution must be internal and domestic.

We cannot pretend any longer not to know the facts of our situation at home. Our undisciplined, wasteful and irresponsible spending on the part of the ruling class has caught up with the oil earnings. Bourgeois development planning which our rulers have accepted cannot and has not strengthened our productive and competitive power. Planning and the yearly budgeting are nothing to them but a license to share oil earnings among themselves to indulge in a standard of living which our economy has no internal capacity to bear. Planning and budgeting have become means of diverting money meant for productive investment into private luxury consumption spending of these leaders. The conditions of our infrastructure, the conditions of agriculture and industry, bear clear testimony, that our rich oil earnings since early 70's have been squandered by those who rule us. Today our productive capacity cannot catch up with the urgent needs of the

masses of our people. Economic crisis like the one facing us today is in fact the result of deteriorating productive capacity of our economy.

Regretably, when crisis of this nature comes, it is the ordinary worker, the peasant, the petty business interests and the honest hard-working citizens who are made to carry the burden. For the solutions open to the government domestically, such as import restrictions, control of bank credits, reduction of governmental spending, must aggravate inflation and make unemployment problem more acute. The conditions of life of most honest producers will be depressed the more, creating more economic hardship.

The Nigerian bourgeois ruling leaders will not tolerate a diminution in their acquired cultivated standard of living. For example, they will not ban importation of cars and introduce public bus transport system. They will not stop importation of luxury furniture for their luxury palatial isolated residential buildings. They will not stop advertising their ill-gotten wealth through wasteful spending in ceremonies of birthday, marriages, burials etc. They cannot stop colluding with the multi-nationals in looting the country. It is these very leaders who use their privileged positions to break the control mechanism which they themselves imposed on the people.

We, on our side, cannot see how Nigeria can liberate itself from periodic external financial crises under the present economic arrangement. The domestic solu-

tions that will increase the economic problems of the masses cannot be regarded as satisfactory. They are unacceptable to our party. We can secure, of course, temporary relief if the imperialist masters want (such as borrowing from IMF, US, etc.)

Such assistance will only increase foreign exploitation and our dependency on the imperialist powers. The situation producing the crises must remain with us unless we are prepared to liberate our economy from the path of imperialist capitalist mode of development.

The programme of our party has made it clear to the Nigerian people that the only way we can avoid crises of inflation, external balance and unemployment and bring improved living and working conditions to the broad masses is through planning based on a revolutionary re-organisation of the economy. We must adopt planning based on common ownership of the means of production. Within this, our external economic relation can now be planned in such a way that it will be liberated from the vagaries and control of imperialist economic system.

It is this revolutionary solution to our problems that all workers, trade unions, student unions, association of small business interests, farmers, patriotic Nigerians and all democratic organisations must struggle for. We must mobilise and fight to end neo-colonial capitalist system in Nigeria.

SAVANNAH SUGAR COMPANY LAYS OFF 1,000 WORKERS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 21 Apr 82 p 16

[Article by A.B. Tapidi]

[Text]

ABOUT 1,000 employees of the multi-million Naira Savannah Sugar Company on the outskirts of Numan, Gongola State have been laid-off following a massive retrenchment exercise now going on in the company.

At present, the Savannah Company which was opened in 1977 provides employment to about 3,000 workers of various grades.

Most of the dismissed workers who had been declared "redundant" by the management were formerly employed as factory and farm hands, unskilled workers, intermediate and few senior staff in all sections of the company.

Some of the workers now said to have been thrown into despair had served the sugar company for about five years.

The dismissed workers have accused the management of victimisation, partiality, favouritism and high-handedness in the retrenchment exercise.

Tension is reportedly high and an atmosphere of uncertainty is also said to be prevailing among the workers since the beginning of the re-organisation exercise presumably to reactivate the sugar company now said to be in the doldrums.

Anti-riot police from Yola and stern looking security officials are now keeping a 24-hour vigil at the premises of the factory and other strategic places.

The chairman of the company, Mr. Elias Nathan and the new general manager representing the Commonwealth Development Corporation were inaccessible because of the tight security.

However, the chairman had earlier explained that development of the sugar company had been delayed in several areas especially with regard to vertisol irrigation work and the company's own direct work on land levelling and the installation of in-field canals, drains and roads, thus putting the planting programme behind schedule.

When the Minister for Industries, Alhaji Ibrahim Gusau, visited the company recently, he described the sugar project as a glorified edifice despite the fact that the Federal Government had spent over 260 million Naira to develop the Savannah Sugar Company.

CSO: 4700/1255

WORK REPORTED RESUMING AT KIRI DAM

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 19 Apr 82 pp 1, 13

[Article by A.B. Tapidi]

[Text]

CONSTRUCTION work at the abandoned multi-million Naira Kiri Dam in Guyuk, Gongola State now nearing completion has resumed again.

The multi-purpose dam on River Gongola which is now about two years behind schedule was abandoned in December last year by the Nigerian Engineering Construction Company (NECCO).

An expatriate electrical engineer representing Electro Watte Engineering Service of Zurich, Switzerland, a subcontractor of NECCO, told the Minister for Water Resources, Dr. Emmanuel Y. Atanu last Thursday, that they have mobilised their resources for the successful completion of their own aspects of the dam construction.

The electrical engineer claimed that electrical work on the dam was expected to be completed in June this year.

The minister explained that the Federal Government had directed that the Upper Benue River Basin Development Authority should take over the

management of the dam through his ministry. Hitherto, the dam was under the management of Savannah Sugar Company through the Ministry of Industries. A competent source told the New Nigerian that NECCO, a construction company in which the Federal Government has substantial share, had abandoned the project because of administrative complexity and delay in the payment of money.

The source claimed that as at December last year NECCO was yet to be paid a sum of nine million Naira for the job done and when that money was not forthcoming the construction company had no alternative than to abandon the project.

According to my investigations the remaining portion to be completed includes electrical work, access road, spillway and finishing touches on the main dam as well as the bridge.

A competent source ascertained that if construction of the dam which is now at a very critical stage is not completed before the rainy season it might be adversely affected by torrential rain which could wash the spillway leaving deep gorges only.

The spillway is an architectural design attached to the dam which expels unwanted water when the dam is full and it would require thousands of Naira to repair when it is affected.

BRIEFS

DREDGING RENDERS 50,000 HOMELESS--About 50,000 people of Gbaramatu Clan in Buturu Local Government area in Bendel have been rendered homeless. More than 20,000 houses and huts in the clan, comprising of 30 towns and property worth thousands of Naira have been reportedly destroyed as a result of the dredging of the Chanomi Creek near Escravos. Addressing a press conference in Warri, a spokesman for Gbaramatu Clan, Mr William Okirika said that because of this exercise which started several months ago there has been an exodus of the inhabitants to neighbouring towns. Mr Okirika told newsmen that the most affected towns are Oporaza, Okenrenkoko, Ogođa and Inikorogha. He said that the Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA) was dredging the Chanomi Creek so that large vessels would be able to navigate freely into the Warri Port through the Escravos Bar. Escravos Bar is the only sea route to the ports at Warri, Sapele and Koko. The spokesman further said that the property destroyed also included cash crops, fishing equipment and fish ponds. He said that his people had been thrown into untold hardship due to the dredging exercise. The spokesman alleged that the protest made to the management of the NPA in Warri by his people was being ignored. Mr Okirika then appealed to President Shehu Shagari to intervene personally and make the NPA to rehabilitate and resettle the affected persons. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Apr 82 p 3]

NPN MEMBERSHIP CARDS--National Party of Nigeria, (NPN) in Sokoto State is to introduce new membership cards to its supporters. To this end, all its organising secretaries have begun comprehensive training for its smooth take-off. The state Chairman of the party, Alhaji Muhammadu Bello Abdurahman Sarkin Gobir said the exercise which was aimed at determining the number of its supporters would simultaneously be conducted by the party throughout the federation. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Apr 82 p 3]

WATER BOARD MISSING FUNDS--The Kaduna State Audit Department is to carry out investigations to determine how liabilities of 1.5 million Naira to Crown Agents in London was incurred by the water board. According to the audited accounts of the board released by the Director of Audit, Alhaji Dalhatu Bello, the amount was stated in the board's account for 1977/78 and 1978/79. The Audit Department is puzzled as to what supplies and services were provided by the Crown Agents to the value of 1,537,125 Naira. The water board itself had not supplied any documentary evidence for the liability. [Mohammad Bomoil] [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Apr 82 p 1]

STUDENT DISTURBANCES--Police in Bauchi have arrested about 60 students of various higher institutions of learning over what was described as "religious disturbances" in Bauchi. The arrests were made when the students who converged into Bauchi for the annual meeting of the Nigerian Muslim Students Society went to the Bauchi Central Mosque to preach without permission. The police had to use tear gas to disperse the students and some of them were injured and admitted at the Bauchi Specialist Hospital. A correspondent of the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) was at the Criminal Investigation Department (CID), but all efforts to contact the head of the station failed. The Police Commissioner, Alhaji Mani Kofar-Bai said that he was aware of the incident and that investigations were going on. Meanwhile, the state legislature is studying a bill presented by the executive for a law to control public preachings. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 17 Apr 82 p 3]

NIGERIAN ADVANCE PARTY--The Nigerian Advance Party (NAP), which is still pressing for registration with FEDECO, is "completely outside" the current political alignment fever in the country. Making this declaration in an interview with the Sunday New Nigerian in Kaduna yesterday, NAP leader Mr Tunji Braithwaite said his organisation had taken this stand because "these alliances constitute a hollow and panicky measure." They constitute a panicky measure because the political parties involved are "bandied together on the eve of another election," Mr Braithwaite said. He warned that, just like the NPC and NCNI alliance which was formed to win the 1964 general elections, the current alliance moves would fail as a result of the "mistrust, intrigue and diabolical motives" among the participating political parties. Asked if he believed that NAP could wrest the presidency from the NPN next year, if registered, the NAP leader explained that his organisation's objective was not against the NPN as a political party. "We believe that we will be put in the seat of power in this country sooner than later because we know that the people are yearning for a change--a change from the same old class of politicians who have been ruling this country over the past 50 years." [Emman Udoka] [Text] [Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Apr 82 p 1]

GRAIN PRODUCTION--The Minister for Water Resources, Dr Emmanuel Yahaya Atanu, has announced that about 30,000 tonnes of assorted grains are to be produced by the Upper River Basin Development Authority (UBRBDA) this year. The minister said a total of 1,562 hectares of land are expected to be cultivated under the various pilot farms and another 5,406 hectares of land would be cultivated under rainfed cultivation. The minister was in the state on a familiarisation tour of the operational area of the Upper Benue River Basin Development Authority which covered almost the whole of Gongola State and the eastern half of Bauchi State. Dr Atanu announced that the authority had established forestry nurseries at its headquarters in Yola, Dadinkowa, Donga Ba'issa, Kura, Gassol and Tallum. He said a fisheries pond covering 6.5 hectares of land has been established at Dadinkowa, Gombe in Bauchi State, and a cattle range of 400 heads of cattle at Mambilla Plateau, Gembo in Gongola State covering an area of about 1,200 hectares of land. The minister also announced that a poultry house of 1,000 layers has been established in Yola, the state capital. Dr Atanu disclosed that last year the authority produced

a total of 5,000 tonnes of assorted grains on 685 hectares of land under irrigated agriculture and 3,480 hectares under rainfed cultivation involving over 1,080 farmers. The minister declared: "This administration is fully convinced that the River Basin Developing Authorities will play a major role in the development and exploitation of a great potential of our land and water resources." [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 19 Apr 82 p 9]

RIMI ON KANO RIOTERS--The Kano State Governor, Alhaji Muhammed Abubakar Rimi has re-emphasized that his government would deal ruthlessly with anybody found to have been involved in the last Kano crisis, no matter his or her position in the country. He said this at the Yankari Game Reserve while speaking to a staff reporter of the Bauchi Broadcasting Corporation, B.B.C., Bauchi. Governor Rimi further said that his government was studying the report of the Fernandez Commission set up by it to investigate the immediate and remote causes of the Kano riots. The Kano State Chief Executive was answering questions on the allegations that the P.R.P. National Leader Malan Aminu Kano was involved in the Kano riots which followed a query sent to Emir of Kano by the governor. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 19 Apr 82 p 13]

ID CARDS CONTRACT SUSPENDED--The 52.54 million Naira contract for the printing of the national identity (registration) cards for all Nigerians has been suspended. The contract which was yet to take off was said to have been tendered for by eleven contractors. This was announced to newsmen by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Alhaji Ali Baba while answering questions during his press briefing in Lagos yesterday. The minister said the Tribune publication of April 30, 1982 on the contract was untrue and baseless, Alhaji Ali announced that very soon the passport division of his ministry would be computerised in its activities. Earlier in his press briefing on the activities of the various divisions of his ministry, Alhaji Ali declared that over 4,000 files in respect of citizenship matters had been approved by his ministry. The minister explained that the issuance of diplomatic passport was being restricted to top government functionaries at the federal and state levels which included the three arms of the government. On the registration of business companies, Alhaji Ali pointed out that the Business Advisory Committee which was an interministerial body met weekly to interview joint venture business executives. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Apr 82 p 1]

IMPORT BAN ON CARS--Motor vehicles including passenger cars and trucks are no longer to be imported until further notice. This development came in President Shagari's austerity package broadcast to the nation last night. To make the measures more effective, some other items which had been under open general licence have also been placed under specific import licence. Items which come under this category include flour, cement, stockfish, real madras popularly known as "George" and some building materials. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 21 Apr 82 p 1]

DECLARATION FOR NPN--The wife of the national secretary general of the UPN and one of those recently granted state pardon, Mrs Helen Gomwalk has declared for the NPN. Addressing a rally of the NPN supporters in Pankshin, Mrs Gomwalk said her declaration was to show that NPN was a party for all ethnic groups. She warned against the rumours from certain quarters that she declared for the NPN because of the pardon granted her and others by President Shehu Shagari. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 11 May 82 p 40]

CSO: 4700/1256

DETAILS ON ELECTION DAY PROBLEMS GIVEN

London WEST AFRICA in English 17 May 82 pp 1297-99

[Text]

POLLING DAY in Sierra Leone, May, I witnessed a variety of election irregularities in several constituencies resulting in a tough line of action taken by the Electoral Commission which cancelled the elections in 12 constituencies. A release put out by the Commission stated that "serious irregularities" had prevailed in 12 of the 66 constituencies in which polling had taken place and fresh elections will be held in them as early as possible".

The 12 constituencies are: Port Loko South, Bonthe South, Koinadugu North, Bombali Central, Koinadugu North-West, Moyamba North, Kono West, Tonkolili Central, Kono Central, Freetown West II, Freetown Central I, and Freetown East I. Elections in Moyamba West I constituency had earlier been postponed because of electioneering violence and intimidation in the area following the primary elections. In many of the polling stations candidates who were sensing defeat or dissatisfied with the mode of the elections, went on the rampage with their supporters, stormed into the polling booths and forcefully took away the ballot boxes. In other areas, candidates and their supporters were beaten up by rival groups. However, polling went fairly well in several areas.

A classic example of the collection and taking away of ballot boxes by candidates happened in West I and West II constituencies in Freetown. In West II constituency, which was being contested by Alex Stevens, the President's son, and Sylvanus Kamara, popularly known as "Murado" (the third candidate, Thomas Conteh, had withdrawn his candidature a few days before polling day), polling was

going on peacefully when Stevens' supporters, smelling defeat, went on the rampage. Alex's brother, Jengo, who had been returned unopposed to represent Kambia South constituency, led strong-armed supporters to several of the 23 polling stations in the constituency and forcibly took out the ballot boxes of Alex and Murado three hours before closing time while scores of people queued outside the polling booths waiting patiently to cast their votes. This incident sparked off a lot of violence in the area. Supporters of both Stevens and Murado attacked each other's homes openly with sticks and stones and several houses in the constituency were badly damaged. The chairman of the Temne chiefs in the area, who was supporting Alex Stevens, was knifed on the head and shoulder, while Murado himself sustained a deep head cut. Several people were also reported to have been badly injured.

Similar election irregularities were reported in Freetown West I constituency which was contested by former Information and Broadcasting Minister, Mr. J. E. Laverse and Kojo Randall. But since only three polling stations in the constituency were involved, the six ballot boxes (three belonging to each candidate), which were taken away by Laverse's supporters, were discarded by the Electoral Commission.

Of the 53 constituencies in which elections have been concluded, some former MPs retained their seats while others including some cabinet ministers lost.

Among those who lost were Mr. Mana Kpaka, who will be missed in parliament for his usually brilliant and frank contributions, Mohamed Ulaba Samura, of Water-

loo district, who lost to Christian Cole, Jnr., a graduate of Fourah Bay College. Christian Cole worked as deputy editor of *The Nation*, and later *Unity* in the early 70s, and consequently joined the civil service where he served as student secretary and then as senior assistant secretary in the Ministry of Education. Mr. Bangali Mansaray, a former cabinet minister lost to 50-year-old Dr. Sheka Kanu, a diplomat who resigned his post as ambassador to the EEC last year to contest the election. Mr. S. A. Fofana, who was representing Port Loko West II constituency in the last parliament got so disgusted with the electioneering violence in the constituency that he wrote a letter to the president a week before the election to withdraw his candidature and to resign his membership of the party. Mr. Fofana was a founder member of the party, propaganda and organising secretary of the party and a Central Committee member. The seat was won by B. S. Wurie, who defeated the head of the Sociology Department of Fourah Bay College, Dr. Moses Dumbuya.

Mr. J. D. Lappia, who served in the last government as a cabinet minister, lost his election deposit and his seat to Mrs. Amy Hawa Kallon, in Bo West constituency. Mrs. Kallon, the only woman to have won a seat, has been a teacher for 12 years.

In the Bonthe North constituency, a former Minister of Mines, Mr. Francis Conteh, lost to Dr. Augustine Stevens, son-in-law of the President, who is making his debut into politics. Dr. Augustine Stevens is a political scientist, and resigned his position of assistant secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs last year to contest the election. Another former cabinet minister, Mr. M. L. Marah, lost his seat for the Koinadugu East constituency to Dr. Sheku Sesay, deputy secretary of the Mano River Union.

The Minister of Trade and Industry in the last parliament, Mr. P. P. Brima Kebbie, was defeated by Sheku Magona, a resident minister in the 1973-77 government. Another resident minister in the 1973-77 government who failed to win the 1977 election, Dr. Moiwo Korji, defeated the incumbent George Saffa for the Kenema East constituency. Dr. Korji scored 53,675, the highest number of votes in the entire election. The Minister of Natural Resources, Mr. K. C. Gbamanja, lost his seat to Mr. S. G. M. Fania, who had failed to win the 1977 election. Other MPs who lost their seats in the election include:

Mohamed Issa Jalloh, of Freetown East II constituency, Sheku R. Deen Sesay, of Port Loko South East constituency, A. B. Mac Koroma, of Port Loko South-West constituency, S. I. Kanu, of Port Loko East constituency, Moses Kamara, of Tonkolili West constituency, Formeh Kamara of Bomabali East constituency, S. A. Kehe of Kambia Central constituency, John Patrick Bantamoi of Bo North constituency, Michael Said Turay, of Bo North-East constituency, who lost to veteran politician M. S. Mustapha, who served in the last parliament as one of the seven nominated members. Also Sheku Tejan Sankoh, of Moyamba Central constituency, J. B. Massaquoi, of Bo East constituency, A. J. Sandy, of Moyamba South constituency, A. G. Lappia, of Moyamba South constituency and A. G. Lappia, of Kenema West constituency.

Among those who retained their seats in the elections are 19 unopposed members (see *West Africa*, May 3), the Minister of Information, Mr. J. E. Laverse, the Minister of Works, Mr. E. J. Kargbo, of Bombali North constituency, Mr. M. A. Conteh, of Makeni Town, the Resident Minister Southern Province, Mr. Harold Hancilles, the Minister of Health, Mr. Francis Mischek Minah, Dr. G. S. Panda, of Kenema West constituency, Mr. Salia Jusu Sheriff, of Kenema South constituency, Lamin Ngobeh, of Kailahun Central constituency, and Mr. I. K. Foday, of Kailahun West constituency.

A former Mines Minister, Mr. S. B. Kawusu Conteh, who did not contest the 1977 General Election but had represented Koinadugu West constituency in parliament from 1962 to 1973, recaptured the seat from John Sia Mansaray.

Several members who contested and won the election are making their debut in parliament. Among them are: Mr. S. S. Alieu, a farmer of Kono district, Dominic Tamba Musa, a legal practitioner, who is based in Kono, Dr. Fasu Luku Suku-Tamba, a popular doctor in Kono, George Dakowa, a legal practitioner of Kenema, the administrative manager of OIC in Sierra Leone, Mr. Leonard Fofana, a farmer of Pujehun, Mr. Solomon Demby, Paul Sandi, a businessman of Bonthe district, Mr. Alusine Deen, a retired civil servant, Mr. A. E. Sesay, an engineer, a government medical practitioner, Dr. M. B. Dabo, the former financial secretary,

Mr. Joe Amara Bangali, Mr. Bashiru Mustapha, another farmer, and Mr. Ibrahim Sorie, a graduate of Fourah Bay College, in the insurance business.

Also Mr. Sani Sesay, a senior manager of Barclays Bank, Mr. Abdul Karim Kamara, a farmer of Tonkolili district, businessman Alhaji Musa Kabia, Mr. Sophian Kargbo, a soil specialist, Mr. A. R. Bangura, a businessman of Port Loko district, Mr. Simeon Decker, a retired administrative officer of Leicester village in the Mountain district, Mr. Osman Karara, a pharmacist of Wilberforce, in the West III constituency and a Freetown businessman, Morlai Bai Kamara, of Freetown East III.

"Some Distortions"

PRESIDENT STEVENS has told the press that irrespective of certain irregularities reported in the General Elections within the one-party system of democracy, the elections have been conducted fairly well. The President had called a press conference to meet representatives of the international press who were in Freetown to cover the elections, to give them, as he put it, "an opportunity to ask questions so that some of the distortions which we hear about in various press media could be cleared".

The President said that out of a total number of 97 seats provided for by the constitution, 77 had been declared. In other words, he said, voting had taken place in 77 constituencies. He confirmed that polling will have to take place again in 13 constituencies because of irregularities. He said that 80 per cent of the seats which are required by the constitution had been voted for.*

Commenting on the conduct of the election, the President said: "I, as well as responsible citizens of Sierra Leone, are of the opinion that we have done fairly well in

the conduct of the elections bearing in mind the way elections go in other parts of the world. When you consider our own position here, this backwater of the world, with 80 to 90 per cent illiteracy, difficult means of communication, we won't praise ourselves; we could have done better; but we are satisfied that we have done our best, and that we have done fairly well. Various people have their own interpretations. I have seen some commentaries from abroad. Some say it has been like the wild west. Well, they are entitled to their opinion. They can say anything they like.

"When people come from abroad and they talk about Sierra Leone, I like them to remember that Freetown is just one tenth of Sierra Leone. There are lots of people up country, indigenous people whom I would have liked you to meet. I don't want to prejudice anybody, but please remember that Freetown is only a little part of Sierra Leone. It is the capital, it has a cosmopolitan population, but it is not all of Sierra Leone."

Turning to the one-party system which Sierra Leone adopted in 1978, President Stevens said: "It is our considered view that with the country's high percentage of illiteracy, with its meagre resources, lack of expertise which we are trying to build up, with the desperate situation which the country is in, in the development of education, health facilities, roads, etc., we have come to the conclusion that instead of dissipating our energies on the little re-

*[Of the 97 seats for which elections should have been held the 12 for chiefs were all filled by chiefs who had been nominated without any opponents; in another 19 seats MPs were returned unopposed, either because no opponents were accepted for nomination or because they withdrew their nominations before polling day. In 13 constituencies the Electoral Commission has ruled that fresh elections must be held.]

sources we have in the multi-party system. It is commonsense that we get together, pool our resources, put everything in one place, because we are in a state of political emergency, economic emergency, education emergency, and health emergency. We need to concentrate all our resources in one place and move on to higher heights. Those are some of the reasons which brought us to the conclusion that for today (not tomorrow or ten years hence) it is necessary for us to harness our resources, and that is what we have done. It may well be that in the future, young men coming up will find different conditions and may want to go back to the multi-party system. But for now, for the seeable future, it is necessary that we pool our resources together — hence the one-party system.”

Turning to press reports on the one-party system, the President said: “Some people have come here biased. They come with the opinion that the one-party system will not work and they are finding material now to fill up those considerations. Some people abroad, especially some of those who pretend to be sympathetic to our views — they are the hostile ones preaching in the world. They come here with the view that we will be fighting here and there. Where in the world isn't there fighting? There are general elections being held right now in some parts of the world and you know what's happening. We don't like it. We are not happy about it, but this is a world of human affairs. Human beings are liable to make mistakes. Expedient people here know that man is a brute beast all over the world. We don't want to be condoned here, but we want reporters to take all sides of the matter into consideration, not just one side.

“As for us, we are learning; we are apprentices in the matter of politics. Some people, when they criticise us, like to equate us with developed states. The state of development of Sierra Leone just now is not like the state of development in Europe. You can't compare the two. They are incomparable. Some of them are 1,000 years old, some 2,000 and some 3,000 years. We have just started. Monetary people come here sometimes and they tell us this and they tell us that. And I say to them: “The economies in more advanced countries are in difficulties today because of global considerations. So do have some consideration when you come here. When did we start? There are countries all over the world which have been in the matter of

finance for ages and they are finding difficulties. Here we are, we have no control over our produce — our ginger, cocoa, and our coffee, which we sell to the outside world. Prices are running down every day. We no sooner budget here than prices change. So we have no base. We make our budget like we are going to do in July but by the time August comes along, the budget is in shambles because prices have overturned. Those are the difficulties that we suffer here.”

On overseas press reports that Sierra Leone's economy is in the hands of aliens (Lebanese) the President said that when a journalist tackled him with this question in London sometime ago his reply was “In this London here, is the economy in the hands of Englishmen?” The President maintained that many of the so-called Afro-Lebanese have their maternal roots in Sierra Leone since their mothers are Sierra Leoneans living in the country. “I am not responsible for that. There are mixtures all over the world. I was looking at the atlas of leaders of Africa the other day: 50 per cent of them are mulattos. But when certain people want to run us down they say ‘the economy is not in their hands; it is in the hands of the Lebanese’. We have Lebanese but their mothers are Sierra Leoneans and they live here. What do we do about it? We try to protect our people in our own way. That was why, when we had these General Elections coming, the Central Committee of the party decided that certain categories of people in the country will not be allowed to stand. We do not need outsiders to teach us our own interests. We know what is good for us. It may well be that we may change later on, but at this stage, with the disadvantage we suffer economically, certain categories of people should not be allowed into parliament.”

During question time, President Stevens said that the elections in the 13 constituencies which have been cancelled will be held within a month. Asked whether, in keeping with the statement he made at the last APC Convention that he will step down after the elections so that a younger man can assume the presidency, he was thinking of stepping down, Dr. Stevens replied: “You want to see me out? Leave that to me and my people. I'm old enough to know when I am no longer wanted. Let us leave that to myself and the people. I am anxious to go myself. But when you have helped build up

a party or organisation you would want to ensure that if you are going away, it is shaping well. I myself am anxious to go. I am tired."

Asked to assess the elections, which were the first under the one-party system, Dr. Stevens said it was too soon to assess all the pluses and minuses of the election. This, he said, will be done eventually. In reply to a question about whether he envisaged difficulty in forming his cabinet in view of the fact that so many well-educated citizens had come forward to contest the election, President Stevens said: "I can say here and now that people who come to parliament with the purpose of becoming ministers will be sadly disappointed. On the contrary, those who have come to parliament with the idea of serving their people in their constituencies at grassroots, and helping them to develop their areas will receive a reasonable satisfaction. But for a citizen to try to come to parliament to get money, he will receive a shock. Only a certain number of ministers will have to be appointed. Otherwise we will have a situation where we have more officers than men (using army language). It is the men who are going to be plenty with a few officers on top. Forming a cabinet will be no difficulty for me." (See page 1353.)

Asked whether those civil servants who had resigned their posts to contest the

elections will be allowed to go back to their jobs taking into account that many of them, especially doctors, are needed in the service, the President said there are arrangements whereby civil servants who have not retired or taken their benefits can apply for re-admission and their cases will be considered, each on its own merit. "We need the men. So we will be very pleased to consider them."

Asked to comment about his son's (Jerro Stevens) behaviour on polling day, Dr. Stevens said: "I am not responsible for the behaviour of my son. My son is of age. I can advise him. I cannot direct him. We are not here to discuss family business. So do not ask me about my son."

Asked whether Alex Stevens, his other son, had withdrawn from the election as was being rumoured, the President said: "I don't have anything to do with that. You can ask him. He is available. You go ask him." President Stevens agreed that some of the irregularities in the election were due to lapse of security in some areas.

In reply to a request that censorship of news being sent abroad by overseas correspondents be abolished in view of the fact that this does not help the image of the country, and that, moreover, there is no legal authority for it, Dr. Stevens said: "This is not official policy. I'm glad you have told me about it. I will look into it at once. We have nothing to hide."

LESSONS OF FIRST ONE-PARTY SYSTEM ELECTIONS DISCUSSED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 3 May 82 pp 1, 3

[Editorial: "Election Lessons"]

[Text] The importance of the May 1 General Elections cannot be over-emphasised being the first elections under the One-Party system in this country.

From many perspectives therefore the elections process was a definite but necessarily cautious first experiment that should provide a guideline to future General Elections.

Just like more advanced countries before us, we have to learn from our trials and errors as we strive for the ideal mean.

The enthusiastic involvement of the broad mass of the population has been very encouraging in this respect.

Certainly the zeal with which many of the candidates and their supporters tackled the campaign route was unprecedented in years and undoubtedly helped to evoke hot passions that at times even resulted in violence.

It means however, that people are very much aware of their rights and power to choose their parliamentary representatives and so decide on the developmental policies in their constituencies and in the country as a whole.

It also means a greater demand on M.P.'s to really work for their people and country during their term in parliament failing which they would face the voting wrath of their electorate five years hence.

The fact that some incumbent members of Parliament lost their seats to challengers buttresses the point.

As we have always stressed during this period, the ingredient of peace is vital to any conclusive result of the process.

There are inevitably some candidates who hold on to a "Do-or-die" posture and who consequently will not stop at anything, including the worst type of violence to achieve victory.

These people would have disrupted everything but for the police and other security measures that were effected albeit the shortcomings.

This element of security is also paramount in the turnout of voters. A registered voter who has no confidence in the security measures simply does not turn out to vote.

The substantial turnout at Saturday's Elections was of noticeable importance in this respect.

The security arrangements are, however, one aspect that has to be seriously improved on following the experiences of the weekend.

It is hoped that those constituency elections which have to be held again will reflect the lessons learnt at the May 1 General Elections.

CSO: 4700/1558

NEW ELECTION SCHEDULED FOR THIRTEEN CONSTITUENCIES

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 3 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] Some 34 candidates are to face fresh elections in 13 constituencies throughout the country.

Elections in nine of these constituencies were cancelled immediately after voting closed on Saturday.

And yesterday as results continue to pour in, elections in four other constituencies in the Provinces were cancelled.

A statement from the Electoral Commission's office said the elections, three in the Western Area and nine in the Provinces, were fraught with serious irregularities.

Last Friday the election in Moyamba West 1 constituencies was cancelled because of irregularities.

Fresh elections will have to be held in these constituencies where the following candidates had contested.

Freetown West II: Sylvanus S. Kamara, Thomas Conteh, Alex Stevens.

Freetown Central I: Alfred Akibo-Betts, Willsworth S. Morgan.

Freetown East I: Chernor Maju, Musa King, Sorsoh Ibrahim Conteh.

Kono Central: John Mondeh Kamanda, A.J. Sandi.

Kono West: Y.T. Gbondo, Edward Kai Bockarje, S.E. Gbomor.

Port Loko South: S.A.T. Koroma Sultan, A.K. Kamara.

Koinadugu North East: Phillipson H. Kamara, Alhassan Hussein Kandeh, Amadu M.B. Jalloh.

Koinadugu North: A.B.M. Kamara, Alpha Brima Barrie.

Bombali Central: Thaimu Bangura, Edward Turay, Dr A.B. Timbo.

Bonthe South: Tom Smith, W.S. Thompson.

Moyamba North: Francis B. Ngegba, N.T. Brewah, E.R. Ndomahina.

Tonkolili Central: Moses A. Kamara, A.K.M. Sankoh, Musa Yamba Komeh. In the Moyamba West I constituency where elections were cancelled on Friday the two aspirants were Lawrence Ndolo Myers and Alex M. Koroma.

Normal Procedures for New Elections

Incumbents and aspirants who will be contesting in 13 constituencies where elections were cancelled in last Saturday's elections will have to go through the normal procedures notwithstanding their previous attempts, Public Relations Officer, Electoral Commission, Mr M.C. Gbow, said in an exclusive interview last evening.

They will have to go through primary elections, nominations and elections itself.

The Electoral Commission is expected to meet next week to decide on a date for the elections in the 13 constituencies.

CSO: 4700/1558

MASS MEDIA WORKERS' UNION OFFICIAL ADDRESSES MOSCOW CONFERENCE

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 10 May 82 p 4

[Text]

THE Moscow International Conference "Trade Unions for trade and economic co-operation and social progress in conditions of peace" again showed that the peoples are resolved to struggle for averting the danger of a thermonuclear war, George Kelfalah a Sierra Leonean Trade Unionist who took part in the conference, told a Novosti Press Agency.

The Conference enabled its participants from 110 countries to exchange views on key issues of our time and draw the conclusion: Trade Unions must play a still more active role in uniting the working people against the threat of war.

"Tangible shifts have taken place in the Trade Union Movement in the last years. Trade Unions on all continents openly say that the struggle against the threat of war is one of the basic trends in their day-to-day activities"

Trade Unions introduce in the antiwar movement their methods of vigorous actions tested for decades, which with the passing of time can substantially raise its efficiency.

While dovetailing the settlement of the working people's socio-economics problems with halting the arms race, Trade Unions actually open up a new sphere in the struggle against war danger—the sphere of production"

"Sierra Leone Trade Unions hold an active stand in problems of war and peace.

We back antiwar declarations, manifestos and appeals worked out at international forums. We also favour their broad discussion at national and international levels. "

This stand of our Trade Unions is welcomed by the Sierra Leone government

which has repeatedly voiced its support to the peace initiatives of the USSR and other Socialist Nations"

Mass Media have also an important role to play in the struggle against war danger. The Radio and Newspapers in Sierra Leone carry out active antiwar propaganda. The credit for this also goes to the Mass Media Workers' Union whose General Secretary I am," emphasised George Kelfalah.

CSO: 4700/1558

PRESIDENT SIAD RECEIVED ERITREAN DELEGATION

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 7 May 82 p 6

[Text]

MOGADISHU, Thursday — The SRSP General Secretary, President of the SDR, Jaalle Mohamed Siad Barre on Thursday received the Secretary-General of the Eritrean Liberation Front (EPLF) Al-Sayid Ramadan and a delegation he led, at the Presidency.

The delegation briefed the President on the situation of the Eritrean struggle which continued for 20 years.

The delegation said that colonial regime in Addis Ababa unjustly supported by foreign allied forces attempted to crush down the Eritrean Liberation Movement but to no avail, their dream ended in total despair.

«After being defeated at the battlefields the war planes of the blood-thirsty Mengistu regime and its unholy alliance used Nerve Gas on the

civilian settlements of Eritrea», said Al-Sayid Ramadan.

He also said that criminal act reveals the breakdown of colonialism while at the same time it strengthens the morale of the Eritrean freedom fighters.

The delegation paid a glowing tribute to the government and people of the SDR for their awareness and upright position of the just Eritrean cause to self-determination and independence.

In his turn President Siad reiterated that final victory belongs to the oppressed but struggling people of the world, adding that no force could come against history.

The President asserted that it was unadmittable to oppress and suppress other nations while we are at the end of the 20th century.

NEW TEXTBOOK PRESS FOR SOMALIA

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 7 May 82 p 6

[Text]

MOGADISHU, Thursday — The next Textbook Press of the National Printing Agency is capable to produce 22,000 copies per hour, and it is expected to cover the country's need for more publication,» this was announced on Sunday by the General Manager of the National Printing Agency, Jaalle Abdulkadir Ahmed Hussein.

Speaking to SONNA reporters, the Manager said that the cost of the building and machinery amounted to 2 million U.S. dollars and that it was constructed with the framework of an agreement between the government of the SDR and the African Development Fund.

With International Development Agency (IDA) providing similar amount, the Textbook press is designed to produce 10 million books per year.

The Manager added that the new project will effectively contribute in the expansion of education, stressing that it is of particular importance to the Ministries of Education, Higher Education, and the Academy of Culture, Arts and Research.

Asked about the other new project of photo-composing system, he said that it is related with printing required films, coordinating and grouping of letters, and segregation of colours that replace the old ho-

metal composing system.

The Manager disclosed that HEEGAN newspaper will be rolled off press within one and half hours, while the Somali language daily, October Star, will be ready within 1 hour only.

Finally Jaalle Abdulkadir expressed his thanks to the charge d'Affaires of the Federal Republic of Germany Embassy in Mogadishu, Mr. Ronald Mauch, for the assistance of the photo-composition system to Somali which costs half million U.S. Dollar.

The plant was opened by the President of the SDR on May 1st.

—SONNA

CSO: 4700/1258

MOGADISHU REPORTS FOOD SHORTAGES IN ETHIOPIA

EA222204 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] The Abyssinian regime has at last confessed that there are serious food shortages throughout the country; that is the topic of our commentary, written and read by Muhammad Umar (Ghayba):

Although the Abyssinian regime under the Russian yoke has attempted to conceal the serious food shortages facing the country, this has not been possible and now the Addis Ababa regime has had to confess this. It has become a habit of the Addis Ababa regime to conceal all the problems facing the Abyssinian people--whether social, economic or political--behind the pretext that forces are fighting attempting to dismember the Abyssinian territory.

However it is known that since Mengistu usurped power in the country food shortages have become common. It is also known that whoever dares to mention the food shortages in Addis Ababa or anywhere else is classified as a reactionary and counterrevolutionary element who must be eliminated from society.

The activities of the business community in Addis Ababa and other major towns clearly show how low the country's food reserves and production have sunk. The Addis Ababa regime has tried without success to supplement with food imports what little has been confiscated from the poor peasant in the rural areas.

The Addis Ababa regime has also tried to get food aid under the guise of rehabilitating and resettling refugees and others from the drought-stricken regions of the country. But if we may ask, could food aid feed 35 million starving people?

Over 71 percent of the national budget goes on buying arms and war materiel. Most of this goes to the Russians who have delivered \$2 billion worth of arms to Mengistu's oppressive regime. These arms are used to massacre and exterminate those who are colonized by Abyssinia and who are struggling for their just and legitimate rights of self-determination. Will the Addis Ababa regime ever be able to pay this \$2 billion debt? Or they will mortgage the whole country to the Russians?

Last Thursday, the weekly newspaper which speaks for the Addis regime published an editorial in which it described the food shortages in the country as the worst in the history of the nation. The paper added that this is unbearable and cannot be controlled. The government newspaper blames the regime for the poor distribution of what little they manage to receive. It now appears that all projects in the country have been suspended and all efforts have been directed either to producing food or buying food from outside in a vain attempt to control the situation.

The newspaper adds that this is the most serious crisis that the 7-year-old socialist revolution has faced. The newspaper SERTO ADER, which was first published in 1980 when the so-called Workers' Party, commission for organizing the party of the workers of Ethiopia, was born, rapped the business community and accused them of being behind the food shortages in the country. At the same time the newspaper accused some senior party officials of being in the pockets of some leading businessmen.

It has also been reported that factories and farms are no longer producing their normal quantities or their normal quality. The existing industries in the country are unable to produce any goods because of lack of raw materials. The newspaper urged the Abyssinian people to weed out some of the corrupt officials from their midst.

The newspaper further called on the Abyssinian people to expose all those who are hoarding any kind of food in their stores. It has also been reported that businessmen who have nothing in their stores are now being accused of hoarding and many of these innocent Abyssinians have already perished at the hands of the murderous regime for misdeeds they never committed.

Whatever force, efforts and means the regime may use, will it be able to get enough food to give the Abyssinian people? The answer is no. Because whatever financial or food aid the country receives goes to the foreign troops in the country.

These foreign troops from Cuba, Russia, the GDR, and the Abyssinians swallow up all that enters the country. These forces not only cause food shortages but they are the cause of continued friction and crisis in the country. It is known that the Russians stockpile arms and armaments in places where food, medicine and other assistance are badly needed.

Whatever the situation may be, the crisis facing the Abyssinian regime is one which cannot be solved easily, because the Russians and Libyan advisers to the Mengistu regime direct the regime away from whatever it could do for the Abyssinian people.

The burning question is: What is going to happen in Abyssinia in the coming months?

CSO: 4797/20

SOMALIA

BRIEFS

ABYSSINIAN PLANES REPULSED--Mogadishu, Thursday--According to a Defence Ministry statement released here on Sunday two Abyssinian fighter planes invaded Qoladdey, a village in Hargeisa's District, at 4 p.m. on 30 April. In that offensive, the Abyssinian planes killed 1 person, injured 18 people including women, children and other innocent people and caused damage on public property. The statement added that the Somali Air Force courageously repulsed that naked aggression unleashed by the enemy. Earlier, on 27 March Abyssinian forces carried an offensive around the vicinity of Borama District North Western Region, where they caused damages on people as well as property. The statement said that naked aggression was one of colonialist Abyssinia's deliberate attempts of provocation and hostility in the Horn of Africa with a view to implement the political and strategic interests of its allies. The SDR warned the Abyssinian Regime that it would be fully responsible for the serious consequences that result from its provocation.--SONNA [Text] [Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 7 May 82 p 2]

CSO: 4700/1250

GOVERNMENT DENIES SUPPLYING ARMS TO ARGENTINA

MB251052 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0600 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] South Africa has never, during the Falklands crisis or in the period prior to it, supplied any missiles or components for aircraft to Argentina. This announcement was made by General Malan in Parliament by special permission of the speaker. He said that he was requested by the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw and the member for Seapoint, Mr Colin Eglin to issue a statement on allegations in newspapers of the Argus group. Although South Africa did not publish details on its weapons transactions, he decided to issue this unique statement because of the allegations and because South Africa is being involved in a conflict situation.

Mr Raw asked General Malan if South Africa had supplied such weapons to other South American countries from whence they could have been taken to Argentina, and if one of these countries had taken the role of middle-man in procuring weapons for Argentina. General Malan gave Parliament the assurance that this had not happened. Mr Ray Swart, who spoke on behalf of the Progressive Federal Party, and Mr Raw welcomed General Malan's statement.

The leader of the opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, had said earlier in a statement that supplies of arms to Argentina could divide the country in view of the ties between South Africa and Britain.

The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, had earlier put forward South Africa's view of arms supplies. He said South Africa had always hesitated to confirm or deny such allegations and its interests require that this principle should not be thrown overboard. South Africa's security will be irreparably damaged if details of this nature were made known. If contractual arrangements were tampered with, other countries and agents will question South Africa's intentions.

A spokesman for Argentina at the UN also denied that his country was receiving arms from South Africa. He dismissed the allegations as untrue.

CSO: 4700/1562

COLUMNIST SEES U.S. POLICY IN STALEMATE

MB250702 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 23 May 82 p 38

[Column by Jim Srodes from Washington: "Gridlock: It Means You Can't Go Backwards and Can't Go Forwards, and Neither Can Anyone Else. It Just About Sums Up American Policy to SA..."]

[Excerpts] A South African observer could be excused some confusion over conflicting signals coming out of America these days. Consider the events of just the past fortnight:

--The Reagan administration's top export officer said the White House "has adopted a more flexible policy with respect to approval of exports of dual-use commodities and other material and equipment which have nuclear-related uses in areas such as health and safety activities."

What that translates into is that the United States has, in one gesture, eased its restraints on the sale of nuclear technology to South Africa. No vote in Congress, no big debate, just a fast press release.

--In New York, Columbia University's 228th graduation featured an empty chair on the dias for the dignitaries.

The empty chair was for Bishop Desmond Tutu, who will be getting an honorary degree for being as Columbia President Michael Sovern said, "a beacon of hope and decency in a dark land and we want to keep that light burning."

--Back in Washington Congressman Tom Evans told a group of South African businessmen he was sorry that his amendment to the Export-Import Bank Law in 1979 was used totally to block export financing of American goods to the South African market.

That amendment used the legally narrow condition that the U.S. secretary of state must "certify" that S.A. importers or U.S. firms doing business in South Africa are adhering to the Sullivan principles before the Export-Import Bank can participate.

Both the State Department and Pretoria say this means that teams of American inspectors would have to prowl through South African job sites on a regular basis, something Pretoria will not allow and a chore the State Department does not want to take on anyway.

Something must be done, Congressman Evans told the applauding South African businessmen, to remedy that situation.

--On another part of Capital Hill, a House committee was considering legislation to impose a total export embargo against South Africa.

--In Memphis, Tennessee, the chairman of America's biggest retailing chain, Sears, Roebuck and Company, said a recently acquired securities subsidiary would no longer be doing business in South Africa or with South Africans because of the firm's strict abhorrence of the apartheid policies of the South African Government.

A lot of movement. Much heat and light. But what's really new? Not much, really. For good or ill, U.S. relations with South Africa remain bound up in an internal stalemate.

There is a new pop phrase in the American language for the situation: When traffic in an urban area becomes so congested that cars approaching an intersection from any direction are unable to move, that condition is now called "gridlock." American policy on South Africa is in "gridlock."

The anti-South Africa Church lobbyists, who want to shut off all contact with South Africa and totally isolate it from the rest of the world, cannot now, probably cannot ever muster the kind of public support necessary to get Washington to forgo broader strategic interests.

But--and this is a formidable qualification--these same tireless lobbyists can keep up an unending pressure on specific corporations, individual banks and on the public consciousness to prevent any backsliding.

South Africans do not fully realise that the presence of every American corporation, of every American businessman, in their midst comes at a substantial cost in public relations back home.

For while the average American does not actively dislike South Africa or South Africans, that same average American sincerely holds an active distaste of racism, his own problems with Americans of other races notwithstanding.

On the other side the Reagan administration's intention to dismantle Jimmy Carter's meaningless posturings in Southern Africa has brought it no closer to the kind of buddy-buddy ties some South African Government officials dreamed of 18 months ago.

There has been no quick victory on the Namibian question, which the White House needs as proof that its policy works.

The tensions in Angola have eased somewhat, and there are secret talks going on between Washington and Luanda for the ousting of the Cubans and Soviet advisers there, which is what President Reagan and General Alexander Haig want most of all.

Who needs Pretoria, if we can get what we want elsewhere?

Moreover, Southern Africa is no longer the hot spot it was 18 months ago, in American eyes. There are other competing theatres demanding the attention of the Reagan strategists.

While the Falkland Islands crisis remains a touchy one, the U.S. is scoring major points in several other arenas.

The upshot is: Why should the State Department or White House stir unwanted trouble by making new gestures of friendship to South Africa?

The nuclear sales ruling applies only to hospital equipment and has been won at the cost of a Pretoria pledge that none of the goods received will be used for military purposes.

And Congressman Evans, after thinking about the election year uncertainties this year, has concluded that perhaps some other congressman may want to be South Africa's friend--next year.

Now you know what "gridlock" is all about: You can't go forward or backward, and neither can anyone else.

CSO: 4700/1562

OPPOSITION VIEW ON SECURITY BILLS

MB200757 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 19 May 82 p 9

[Excerpts] While the public imagination is gripped by the prospect of reform implicit in the president's council's proposals, four bills are being debated in Parliament with far less fanfare. The main bill seeks to consolidate S.A.'s battery of security legislation and to sanction the retention of indefinite detention without trial, quantitative detention and bannings. Here is an edited version of a speech in Parliament by Harry Pitman, PFP MP for Pinetown, who spells out the official opposition view on security:

Power given is never relinquished. That is the lesson of history and that is the nature of man.

If Parliament divests itself of the power and gives it to the security police or whoever--I am not at this stage blaming the security police for accepting it--it is never relinquished. The protection of law and procedural safeguards have not come about over the centuries through the unilateral action of rulers.

The Afrikaner nation knows this better than any other nation.

When one takes away fundamental rights on a permanent basis one sells oneself into slavery.

Here in South Africa we had 90-day detention, but that was not enough. We then went down the slippery slope to 180-day detention. Eventually we resorted to permanent or indefinite detention, that bottomless pit contained in Act No 83 of 1967, the terrorism act, and also in this bill.

In 1963 a former chief justice of South Africa, an Afrikaner, said that even the threat of 90-day detention was a form of torture.

In 1982 a future chief justice (Mr Justice Rabie who recently made recommendations on security legislation) actually advocates not 90-day detention but indefinite detention.

This heralds a very sad day for South Africa.

Mr Pitman: In 1956 Mr Justice Rumpff who was destined to be a future chief justice said it was unthinkable the state should take away the right of a person to see a lawyer.

In 1963 the state created the unthinkable.

In 1982 the government is actually indignant that we oppose such a measure.

That is how South Africa has deteriorated under this government and with this bill.

We are asked by government speakers in this debate what security legislation we in these benches would accept. The answer was given by the leader of the opposition on a number of occasions.

Extraordinary, emergency security laws are permissible and necessary, but they must be subjected to two things, namely, firstly, they must be temporary, of a limited duration and, secondly, they must be subject to control by the courts.

All extraordinary powers must be subject to an independent judiciary.

The reason for that is obvious. It is because human beings and human power will be abused if it is not controlled.

It is not fundamentally the fault of the security policy or its officials, but it is fundamentally the fault of those who give uncontrolled power.

Let me be perfectly frank: The blame for death in detention does not consequently rest with the security police, but it rests with those people who gave that uncontrolled power.

The blame therefore rests on that side of the house.

The PFP will accept as security legislation what lawyers have suggested. The government is destroying in this bill the last vestige of respect for the lawyer in South Africa.

This bill is a manifestation of the degeneration of standards in South Africa and it can truly be said of those who now govern that in this bill they have destroyed better than they know.

CSO: 4700/1562

DEALING WITH BLACKS REMAINS 'OVERRIDING ISSUE'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 May 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THEY do not sit in the President's Council.

Except in the case of metropolitan authorities, they do not have any role to play in the new local and regional dispensations proposed by the President's Council.

And at national level they will not become part of the power-sharing executive proposed for Whites, Coloureds and Indians. Yet their shadow looms large over everything.

We refer to the Blacks.

Numerically they swamp all other races put together.

How to accommodate them politically, socially and economically has taxed the minds of politicians and academics for decades.

They can be dealt with, but not forever, by keeping them separate, apart, without any political voice in the country in which they live.

They can be dealt with by giving them the political rights other groups have, or will be given, which inevitably means they will rule, being in the great majority.

They can be dealt with by mechanisms like homelands and independent States, which remove a great number of them from the White State and give to the remainder a homelands citizenship many of them do not acknowledge, accept or want.

However, although the President's Council's constitutional committee has side-stepped the issue, by choosing not to consider Blacks as part of its proposed set-up, the Blacks still overshadow everything.

In White politics, the conservatives fear that the plan to share power with Coloureds and Indians is the thin edge of the wedge.

That if these two groups can have Deputy Ministers in a Cabinet which was once exclusively White, and that if the legislature, as yet undefined, is to have Coloureds and Indians sharing the legislative function, there is no way in which the Blacks can be excluded in time.

The conservatives also fear that the Coloureds and Indians will be manipulated against the Whites by a party like the Progressive Federal Party, which could link up with them in the legislature.

However, what really worries the conservatives more than anything else is the thought that once the White man's sovereignty is breached, there will be no stopping the process, and the end of White rule will be inevitable.

The Government, naturally, maintains that it has no intention of selling out the Whites, that the new dispensation involving Coloureds and Indians is essential if the Whites are to survive, and that there is no intention of bringing the Blacks into the new system since those who live in the urban areas will still be linked to the homelands.

However, although the constitutional committee has excluded Blacks from its plan, favouring partition and a confederal association between the Black States and the Republic, it does not rule out the possibility of Blacks being brought into the new set-up in the future.

As for the Official Opposition, the leader of the PFP, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, has emphasised that his party will vigorously oppose the President's Council's plan if the exclusion of the Blacks is considered final.

While the debate goes on within the White nation, the Coloureds and Indians are also aware of the Black shadow hanging over them.

For if they agree to the proposals that bring them into partnership with the Whites, they will be regarded by militant Blacks as having ganged up with the Whites against the Blacks.

Purely from their own point of view, the Coloureds and Indians might find it best to accept their own political advancement, in the belief that it will bring about a better dispensation in time for Blacks as well.

Meanwhile, the Blacks, especially those who have become politicised, will watch what is happening with cynical disregard, since it does not involve them.

And their demands for equal rights will in no way be abated.

Thus, whatever is done, our problem still remains a Black one — and how to deal with Black aspirations still remains the overriding issue.

CSO: 4700/1260

COURT GRANTS BLACK WORKER RIGHT TO RESIDE IN WEST CAPE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 May 82 p 9

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — In a judgment that could open the way for hundreds of Black workers to bring their families to the city, the Cape Supreme court has granted a contract worker the right to permanent residence in the Western Cape.

Mr Totosi Stanford Boo, who was elated at the news, was granted a court order by Mr Justice Shock declaring him entitled to section 10 (1) (B) rights and ordering the municipal labour officer at Nyanga to endorse his reference book accordingly.

The respondents, the Western Cape Administration Board and the Nyanga labour officer were ordered to pay costs. They did not contest the action.

Rand case

In an important test case in the Rand Supreme court last September, Mr Justice O'Donovan ruled that a Germiston contract worker, Mr Mehlole Tom Tikhoto, was entitled to permanent residence rights because he had worked continuously for one employer for more than 10 years.

However, the East Rand Administration Board had appealed against the judgment and its application to thousands of workers on the Reef has been frozen pending the outcome of the appeal in Bloemfontein.

Mr Boo lodged his application for permanent rights on the basis that he had been working for one employer (Fattis and Monis) for more than ten years. He claimed he started working there in 1969.

In terms of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, only Blacks who had Section 10(1)(A), (B) or (C) rights are entitled to permanent residence in the urban areas, while contract workers were allowed in for the duration of their contracts. All others may only remain in a "white" area without permission for 72 hours.

To obtain Section 10 rights, Blacks must either have lived continuously in a "white" area for 15 years or worked for several employers for 15 years — or be a spouse or dependant of someone who qualifies.

Few qualified

According to Mrs R N Robb, director of the Athlone advice office,

ly" for 10 years, as their contracts were broken off every year.

On that basis, people like Mr Booi have been denied Section 10 rights — and the legal influx of Blacks into the cities had been halted.

According to Mrs Robb, Mr Booi's case could open the way for permanent residence rights for a number of workers who are in a similar position and who have been refused

however, very few contract workers have been able to get section 10 rights in the past few years.

This was because of a Government 1968 regulation stipulating that a contract can only be valid for a maximum of one year, that it had to be signed in a homeland and that the worker had to spend a period in the homeland before the contract's renewal.

Mrs Robb said this had allowed board officials to argue that the workers had not been employed "continuous-

these rights. "We have something like 300 people on our books who have worked for one employer for 10 years or more, who have been waiting for a decision like this," she said.

Will apply

Mr Jan Theron, general secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers Union, to which Mr Booi belongs and which employed the Legal Resources Centre to fight the case on his behalf, said they had a number of members - 30 at the Fattis and Monis plant alone — who would now be applying for permanent residence rights on the same basis as Mr Booi.

What possession of Section 10 rights means in real terms, according to Mrs Robb, is that workers who qualify will be able to bring their families to the city to live with them, choose where they want to work, change jobs freely and move from town to town.

CSO: 4700/1260

BUTHELEZI CHALLENGES ADAMS OVER 'VIRULENT ATTACK'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 May 82 p 3

[Article by Murray McNally]

[Text]

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, Kwazulu Chief Minister, has challenged Mr Lofty Adams, member of the President's Council, to repeat his "virulent" attack on him outside the Council, and the SA Labour Party leader, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, has called for Mr Adams' immediate dismissal.

The attack on Chief Buthelezi and several non-White clergymen has sparked off a major row on the eve of the presentation of the President's Council constitutional reform proposals to the State President.

Speaking during the debate on Central Government reform on Wednesday, Mr Adams called Chief Buthelezi "a vicious overrated little Black man" and

accused him of "sabre-rattling" and of threatening violence to the Indian community.

The chairman of the PC, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, rebuked Mr Adams for his remarks and said that unless members "upheld the very special dignity of debating" in the council, the rules would be amended to prohibit such remarks.

Mr Adams also asked whether Mr Hendrickse, Bishop Desmond Tutu and the Rev Alan Boesak were true men of the cloth or whether they sought to bring about change by violence.

Chief Buthelezi yesterday challenged Mr Adams to repeat his "defamatory" remarks outside the President's Council.

"Mr Adams' rascist, virulent and defamatory remarks do not do the President's Council justice and lower the

tone of debate on the proposals," Chief Buthelezi told The Citizen.

"I am sure that what he has said will also lower the standard of the President's Council in the eyes of the public.

"I have no problem with identity like Mr Adams. I know who I am and what my role is in South Africa."

Chief Buthelezi said Mr Adams was engaged in a calculated attempt to discredit him in the eyes of White South Africa.

Calling for his "immediate dismissal", Mr Hendrickse said Mr Adams was using the President's Council as a platform to promote incitement.

"Mr Adams is using the privilege of the President's Council to insult people who do not have a similar opportunity to defend themselves.

"But unlike Mr Adams I do not have an

identification problem — my record speaks for itself."

Mr Adams said yesterday that Mr Hendrickse and Chief Buthelezi had directed "thinly veiled threats of violence" at he and other moderate Coloureds and Indians.

"Violence is not necessarily the shooting of a gun of physical confrontation, a more despicable form of violence is the threat of violence," he said.

"Chief Buthelezi recently said that Coloured and Indian members of the President's Council should remember that they had children and Mr Hendrickse had advocated an economic boycott against South Africa.

"I regard these as very serious threats, I wish to free my people of this type of intimidation and threats of violence."

NP INFORMATION MACHINE GEARED TO COUNTER CP ACTIVITIES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 May 82 p 3

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — National Party spokesmen of all four provinces yesterday indicated to The Citizen that the NP was still sound and healthy, despite the appearance and activities of the Conservative Party, and that the NP has already launched an intensive information campaign in order to counter the activities of the CP.

A Transvaal spokesman said the Transvaal NP organisation was in top form and geared to inform its supporters on the new constitutional proposals of the President's Council.

Both the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Transvaal NP leader, Mr F W de Klerk, would address major public rallies in Transvaal in the coming weeks.

Healthy

Dr Nak van der Merwe, Free State NP leader, said the Free

State NP was very healthy. His party organisation was continuing with its duties in a normal way.

He said the CP had made a greater impact among Herstigte Nasionale Party supporters in the Free State than among NP supporters.

Mr Owen Horwood, leader of the Natal NP, also said the NP was as strong as ever in the province. He said the appointment of Mr Renier Schoeman, his former private secretary, as general secretary for the Natal NP, had resulted in an exceptionally sound reorganisation of the party's organisation.

Swing

He said gauging from business and other meetings which he had addressed in Natal recently, he did not get the impression that there was any significant swing away from the NP.

A Cape NP spokesman said the NP organisation there was well-organised and prepared to inform and organise its supporters.

It appears from the interviews that the CP's strongest impact so far was in the Transvaal, and especially in constituencies of which the MPs were now members of the CP.

Asked for comment on his party's position yesterday, Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the CP, said: "I am satisfied with what we have achieved in a reasonably short time."

Dr Treurnicht said his party's public meetings were well attended in country constituencies as well as on the Rand, and he was also happy about the number of people that turned up at public meetings of the CP in the other provinces.

He was particularly satisfied with the support he had received

from the students of Stellenbosch University, and with both Afrikaans and English support from Natal, he said.

A large number, of what he called "leading personalities," were joining CP Executives and branches all over the country.

He said his organisation was still very young, but there were enough experienced workers joining it to help the new party in these times when constitutional changes were at the order of the day.

Ministers

Including himself and Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, the CP already enjoyed the support of four other former Cabinet Ministers — with the support of a fifth, and perhaps a sixth, in the pipeline, Dr Treurnicht said.

IMPACT OF MAURITIAN ELECTION ON SOUTH AFRICA VIEWED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 May 82 p 6

[Article by Aida Parker: "A Strategic Bonanza Ready for the Reds"]

[Text]

ONE of history's great ironies is being played out in this hemisphere right now. While a British armada fights for the Falklands, Western inertia threatens within weeks to deliver a far more strategically important island to the Soviet jigsaw already assembled in the Indian Ocean, without a whimper, a shot or a headline.

The island at risk is Mauritius, the "Pearl of the Indian Ocean", which goes to the polls on June 11. On ballot box returns, the cut is likely to be straightforward: pro-West or pro-Marxist, with betting strongly on the latter.

The three key actors in this critical drama are:

- The moderate, pro-Western Prime Minister and Labour Party leader, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam.

- The South African-born, anti-South African, pro-Marxist, trade union-supported Paul Berenger, 37-year-old leader of the Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM).

- The flamboyant "play-politician" and former Foreign Minister, Gaetan Charles Duval, often described (many think dubiously) as a friend of South Africa.

Wily and experienced politician though he is, Ramgoolam is in a desperately unenviable position.

Politically, his greatest asset is that he has always had easy access to international finance. However, his age (82) is against him, and there are no clear signals on his successor.

Receiving no moral support whatsoever from London or Washington, faced with horrific economic problems, commanding only a shoestring coalition majority in the last parliament, Ramgoolam seems to be having serious problems in patching together a working electoral alliance.

Local opinion polls put the Labour vote as low as 26 percent.

Berenger's position is exactly the opposite. Reports from Port Louis indicate that,

backed by huge financial input from Libya, MMM grows stronger by the day.

What happens should Berenger win power?

His basic policy is socialism, nationalisation and to cut the RSA link as soon as economically feasible. Widely expected is that one of his first moves will be to terminate SAA's landing and refuelling rights for the long hauls to Taipeh, Sydney and Hong Kong, as soon as permitted under IATA regulations.

"Pacts of Solidarity" would probably be concluded by the MMM with so-called "progressive" states such as Tanzania, Seychelles, Mozambique and Malagasy.

Berenger describes the US and RSA as "enemies of socialism". He will not be pressed into stating categorically that the USSR will not be allowed base facilities in Mauritius.

It is considered that in the event of an East-

West flare-up, Mauritius under Berenger would deny facilities to the West.

Wild card in all this is 50-year-old Gaetan Duval. A barrister and former Lord Mayor of Port Louis, his support rests mainly with the Whites and the Creoles.

To retain power, Ramgoolam needs to make peace with Duval before the election.

But, instead of standing by Ramgoolam, Duval is acting as a "spoiler". Although with an admittedly thin base, his people threaten to split the vote in a number of vital constituencies.

Worse yet, associates report him as busy negotiating some sort of pact with Berenger.

Informed analysts in Washington and Pretoria are aghast at apparent Western indifference to events on the island, particularly inexplicable as both East and West demonstrably understand the strategic importance of Mauritius.

A British frigate or a destroyer pay quarterly visits to Port Louis, while a heavy Soviet cruiser calls there each month.

This is normally followed by a US cruiser, indicating that the Soviet and US fleets are playing follow-my-leader in these increasingly vulnerable waters.

A major problem in this election is that the local population has little understanding of communism, or of the disasters it could bring to them.

For voters, the three main issues are overpopulation (a million people concentrated on a landmass one-tenth the size of Swaziland); unemployment; and an economy grossly distorted by the fickle world sugar market.

Although published figures should be treated cautiously, estimates are that the island has around 70 000 unemployed, including 3 000 graduates. More than 35 000 school and college leavers join the labour market each year.

Indicative of the island's precarious situation is that, according to bank reports, a private company owned by Maingard & D'Senville now controls half of the island's economic activity.

Financially, the company is reportedly in bad shape. Should it default, the Bank of Mauritius could follow suit.

MMM's electoral programme promises more jobs, increased minimum wages, increased welfare benefits, nationalisation of key sections of the economy and re-orientation of foreign policy.

It is difficult to see how Berenger hopes to

deliver on such "uplift" programmes.

Indeed, his policies have already done much to help cripple the economy.

He has played a lead role in the dispute over the US-leased naval base on Diego Garcia, an island he wants returned to Mauritius. His uncompromising stand here lost Mauritius a contract for the supply of \$35-million worth of crushed stone for Diego Garcia.

Apparently, the MMM-controlled labour unions threatened to strike if required to work on such a contract.

Additionally, profitable contracts for supplying fresh food and vegetables to the 2 500 technicians working on Diego Garcia went to Kenya, when MMM prevented the sugar estates from growing these items for the US base.

Berenger is remarkably reticent about his electoral funding. The fact remains that he has never taken funds from the labour unions he controls, nor are the labour leaders (now driving round in luxury cars) paid by the labourers.

Obviously, then, he is not swindling the unions in any way.

Expert opinion is that the funding all comes from Libya—with, also, a distinct possibility

that the MMM is acting as a conduit for Libyan funds for the ANC and Swapo.

South Africa is one of the island's main economic props, buying much of the tea crop, selling the island a large proportion of its food, providing at least 60 percent of the island's lucrative tourist industry.

Berenger believed he could get most of his food needs from Malagasy and with proper marketing could attract European tourists to replace the South Africans. In the face of the prolonged EEC recession, tour operators doubt this.

Currently, there are more White Mauritians living in the RSA than on the island itself. White Mauritians are, therefore, very well disposed to South Africa.

Most of the Whites on the island would certainly like to leave in the event of a MMM takeover, but with a 35 percent tax on exported capital, their losses on departure would be substantial.

Whichever way it goes, the Mauritian election will have a marked outcome on relations with the West, and the US, Britain and South Africa in particular.

Whoever wins the election, the RSA will be affected in some way.

MAIZE PRODUCERS PUSH FOR END TO CONTROLS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 May 82 p 8

[Text]

BOTHAVILLE —
Drastic changes in the maize industry are envisaged by the executive of the National Maize Producers' Organisation.

The chairman of the organisation, Mr Hennie de Jager, said approval in principle had been given to a proposal that the present system of price control should be scrapped.

The industry would then operate on the basis of a free economy system.

Farmers would be free to buy whatever they wanted — including fertiliser — whenever they could.

Interviewed after a Nampo executive meeting, Mr De Jager said the maize industry was threatened by Government price controls and by uncontrolled rising costs.

These increases were abnormal, as domestic

industries were being protected at the expense of the maize industry.

He said the high maize price was caused by high production costs, which were caused in turn by the Government's policy of protecting local industries.

The proposed new system would enable maize to be imported freely and the industry would have the right to import its means of production, such as fertilisers or buy them at market-related prices.

Mr De Jager said the consumer saw the maize industry as a burden to the State, and it was often claimed that maize could be imported at prices below the domestic selling price.

Under the new system they would be allowed to try. —
Sapa.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

ARMS TO ARGENTINA DENIED--In Cape Town, the South African defense minister, Gen Magnus Malan, has denied reports that South Africa delivered missiles or aircraft spares to Argentina prior to or during the Falklands crisis. Replying to questions in Parliament, General Malan also said that South Africa had not delivered weapons to other South American countries which could have supplied them to Argentina. General Malan's statement followed reports in the South African press that the country was supplying arms to Argentina and that these were being loaded at D.F. Malan Airport near Cape Town. General Malan said that although it was South African Government policy not to give details of arms transactions, the government had decided that this once only deviation from policy was justified under the circumstances. Earlier, the South African foreign minister, Mr Roelof Botha, said that in view of the country's security, the government neither confirms nor denies the existence of any contractual obligations with any specific country or any specific agency of a country. If the South African Government were to undermine this principle, a situation would eventually arise in which details would be disclosed of all arms supplies to and from South Africa. [Text] [LD251050 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 25 May 82]

CSO: 4700/1562

PM SEEKS CHINESE ADVICE ON LAND TENURE

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 11 May 82 p 16

[Article by Mashumi Twala]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, has asked for Chinese advice on the kingdom's land tenure system.

Prince Mabandla said he was concerned about the problems created by laws on land ownership.

Addressing a Chinese mission on technical co-operation at his office yesterday, Prince Mabandla said: "I am very bothered by our land tenure system as set out by the government policy and the Western culture on the

He said since he came to office, he had realised that this land usage problem was affecting many people who otherwise had bright ideas for development.

The Chinese Ambassador, Mr. Tung Hua Chou, informed the Prime Minister that a number of books on land tenure had been presented to His Majesty's Private Secretary Mr. Martin Mndziniso, to be forwarded to the King.

"I would like to get a copy of this and I can then prepare notes for His Majesty's consideration," Prince Mabandla said.

He added that one of the things about which His Majesty had repeatedly talked was an introduction of an Ex-Service Scheme.

Said Prince Mabandla: "The King expressed keenness on such a project as he explained that it helps to keep manpower in use even after retirement."

He added that, with the limited number of properly qualified people, Swaziland needed all the ex-service people that could be used to contribute to the further development of the country.

"I was totally in support of this idea, especially after my visit to Taiwan. I was very impressed by the results of this scheme in your country. It helped me realise that the more one grows, the further the experience in your field, so that it is an asset to the development efforts," said the Prime Minister.

Prince Mabandla went on to pay tribute to the Chinese Embassy for encouraging visits to their country by government and other officials. He said this really served to strengthen the bonds of friendship and technical co-operation, more so since the Swazi visitors are also taken to educational, technical and other institutions and centres where they gain a lot of know-how.

GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO HEAR TEACHERS' COMPLAINTS STYMIED

Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 8 May 82 pp 1, 5

[Article by Mandla Magagula]

[Text]

THE continuing search for a formula to give teachers a forum to discuss their problems reached a turning point when the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, set up a Teachers Consultative Committee which held its first meeting at Mbabane's St. Marks School on Thursday morning.

The committee is made up of the national and district executives of the banned Swaziland National Association of Teachers and representatives of Government drawn mostly from the Ministry of Education, whose Principal Secretary, Mr Musa Nsibandze, is presiding over the working sessions.

Prince Mabandla set the tone of the discussions when he told the teachers that his Government was looking for a plan to establish "a teachers' organisation that would serve the professional interests of the country's teachers and be responsive to the need to continue to preserve conditions of peace and stability in our beloved country."

The consultative committee would examine the recommendations of the Royal Commission of Enquiry into the 1977 student unrest so that these were compatible with the educational needs of the Swazi people and the positive interests of the teachers.

"Government is embarking on this exercise with a genuine desire to find suitable ways and means of restoring to members of the country's teaching profession those privileges which are consistent with their professional standing in the community," said the Prime Minister.

He warned the teachers that they should always remember that they had the incomparable responsibility of ensuring that the country was provided with an adequate supply of an educated elite to man the various sectors of the economy.

At the end of the discussion the chairman, Mr Nsibandze issued a statement saying the meeting had got a full explanation of the terms of reference and that the representatives had undertaken to explain these to their respective districts.

The representatives would in turn receive recommendations from teachers to be finalised at the next meeting of the consultative committee, said Mr Nsibandze.

The teachers had been asked to comment especially on the aim and objective of a teachers' association; the organisation structure and functions of the various organs within the association.

Mr Nsibandze said the teachers would also be asked to comment on the setting up of channels of communication between the Teaching Service Commission and the Ministry of Education on the one hand, and the teachers themselves on the other.

Such channels should be binding on all parties concerned, the chairman said.

Teachers Reject Package

WITH only five months to go before the end of the country's first Parliamentary democracy under the Tinkhundla System, the future of the Kingdom stands at the cross-roads following the teaching profession's rejection of a Government package to give teachers a mutually agreeable forum to discuss their problems.

His Majesty King Sobhuza II met headmasters at Masundvini Royal Residence on March 13 and told them that he had rejected some proposals on the future of their banned organisation, Snat, because these had been drawn up without consulting the teachers.

Accordingly, the Minister of Education, Canon Siphe tse Dlamini, announced an itinerary which would see him holding meetings in the four districts where views would be exchanged on providing a platform for teachers to discuss their problems.

These meetings failed to produce results as the teachers told the Government delegation they would accept nothing less than the re-instatement of their banned organisation without any alterations to its constitution as it stood at the time Snat was banned.

The Minister this week referred a request to give a post-mortem assessment of his tour to the Principal Secretary, Mr Musa Nsibandze.

Mr Nsibandze said the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, was due to address both sides in Mbabane shortly.

Although the Ministry has not given details of the proposals presented to the teachers during the district meetings, informed sources said the deal was that works committees should be established and be chaired by the relevant District Education Officer.

The teachers have rejected this proposal.

Whatever is proposed at the Prime Minister's meeting, Government will have to go to the negotiating table fully aware that the teachers are not prepared to accept an imposed solution.

When word first got out that they would hold discussions with Government representatives, expectations ran high within the teaching ranks that their banned organisation would be revived.

So the Minister's meet-the-teachers tour has apparently failed to produce results and the people to suffer most are the children — caught in the middle of the two sides' different points of view.

Indeed, parents have come out in support of the teachers that they should have their way to get the education system back to normal and thus arrest the decline in examination results which reached an all-

time low of 26 percent passes at Form V level last year.

The Prime Minister, the teachers believe, is suitably placed to save the nation by giving thorough consideration to their demands and save the nation from possible development stagnation.

Some of the teachers have admitted that they are no longer putting any serious effort, but merely going through the motions in discharging their responsibilities of producing an educated nation.

As a result, half-educated school leavers are flooding the employment market, ill-equipped to help fulfil, among other national objectives, the Government's policy of training and localisation.

The teachers feel that whoever banned their organisation was basing his or her judgement on some misguided information on the teaching profession's objectives with regard to national development.

Observers believe that Government can either bow down to the demands of the teachers and thus open the doors towards improving the educational system, or impose a solution which might be unacceptable to the other side.

WIMPEY INTERNATIONAL WORKERS FORCED TO END BOYCOTT

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 11 May 82 pp 1, 16

[Article by Mashumi Twala]

[Text]

MORE than 500 employees of Wimpey International returned to work at Luphohlo yesterday after a three-day boycott.

This followed a threat by the police that action would be taken against the workers if they continued their boycott as it was against the law.

A representative of the workers council told The Times yesterday that employees had decided to resume work because they realised that notice had not been given 21 days in advance as required by the law.

He said: "We have been forced by this realisation to come back. The return was for no other reason. We still demand full action on our grievances as we set them out last week."

Wimpey has meanwhile agreed to look into all the complaints made by the workers with a view to taking action, according to officials of the Labour Department.

Management representatives were not prepared to talk. Instead, a burly-looking man met reporters and warned that they would be "escorted forcefully off the construction site if you do not leave right now."

Labour officials said management had agreed to reinstate two workers who were dismissed on the eve of the first day of the boycott.

They had been fired after allegations by management that they were sleeping on their duties and had been seen driving recklessly around the site.

"Since they could not give us sufficient evidence of this, we all agreed that the two men had been unfairly dismissed," said labour official, Mr. Moses Msibi.

The men dismissed were; Hezekiel Dlamini and Robert Masuku.

Mr. Msibi said the management had said they would consider the provision of

accommodation.

"But they pointed out that it was the first time they had been asked to provide accommodation for everyone on the site. They said there was transport for workers and that there was a small compound, housing about 80 employees, whose homes are far away," he added.

On the subject of protective clothing, management had agreed to supply additional clothing, because, said Mr. Msibi, workers were supplied, but evidently not enough.

Said Mr. Msibi: "We have also asked the managers that they should consult with the workers council before any action is taken on employees. The workers council has always been in existence, but the workers were complain that management disregarded them when a decision had to be taken.

"They have also agreed that a formal constitution on the legal rights and

movements of the workers and management be signed. This will take place on Wednesday."

Among the complaints that management has agreed to take action on are; regular increase of wages, the provision of protective clothing, provision of medical health facilities, indiscriminate dismissal of workers, repairs to the large carrier which transports workers to their homes.

"Management flatly refused to pay the workers for the days in which they were on strike," said Mr. Msibi.

But he said, the demanded immediate dismissal of two of the company's senior officials, had not been concluded. "The workers are still demanding their dismissal," said Mr. Msibi.

This demand was a result of an alleged insult that the workers in the site were "cheap labour".

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

SHORTAGE OF CEMENT--Some contractors are presently experiencing an acute shortage of cement in Swaziland. The shortage is caused by interruptions in the continuity of the supply of clinker from Mozambique. Clinker is used in the manufacture of cement. [Excerpt] [Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 11 May 82 p 16]

VUVU WATER SHORTAGE--Scarcity of water at Vuvu near Lavumisa, an age-old problem, is causing residents to fetch their water from South Africa, risking being arrested or being shot by South African border patrols, The Observer has learnt. A resident from the area said the last shooting incident happened in 1978 when a man was shot while trying to cross the border to fetch water. It was not immediately possible to establish the man's identity. The people make sure there are no border patrols when they cross to get their water from a white farmer on the other side of the border. It is understood the farmer, whose name was not available, agreed with the residents they could fetch water from his farm provided they helped in gathering his stray cattle back across the border. The Observer understands the water they fetch is from a tank containing drinking water for cattle. The water problem in the area is heightened by the fact that the nearest river to the area is the Phongola river which is also in South Africa. There was no immediate comment from the Rural Water Supply, a branch of the Water and Sewerage Board. [Text] [Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 8 May 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700/1261

SIERRA LEONE ENVOY ON SDAR OAU ADMISSION

AB250714 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 24 May 82

[Excerpts] Head of State Col Saye Zerbo this afternoon received in audience several personalities, including a special envoy of the Sierra Leonean president.

The special envoy of President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone, His Excellency Philip (Faboekka), met with the head of state for over an hour. Mr (Faboekka) delivered a message from his president to Col Saye Zerbo. He and the head of state discussed major African problems such as Chad, Namibia and Western Sahara. On the Sahara issue, the Sierra Leonean special envoy reaffirmed the position of his country to Ouatamou Lamien.

[Begin (Faboekka) recording; in English fading into French translation] Unfortunately I must deplore the fact that the SDAR issue should be brought to the forefront of the preoccupations of the OAU to the extent that it is now leading to the disintegration of the OAU. I think it was decided by the heads of state during the Freetown summit that the issue should be taken up by an ad hoc committee which would submit proposals of various solutions to the heads of state summit. Such a meeting was held and this led to some definite recommendations which were submitted to the meeting of heads of states and governments. Sierra Leone, in its capacity as president of the OAU at the very time when the events which you just mentioned were taking place, was of the opinion that the issue should have a clear and precise solution at the level of the OAU.

Then, a few months ago, the 36th session of the OAU Ministerial Council in Addis Ababa, which was to study budgetary and administrative issues and not political problems, was forced to admit the SDAR as a member of the OAU. I think this is in fact an exclusive prerogative of the heads of state and not that of the OAU Ministerial Council. It was therefore evident that this question could not receive the [words indistinct] approval of the OAU heads of state. It must be stated that Sierra Leone, which is the 26th country to recognize the SDAR at the 17th OAU summit in Freetown, did not approve the procedure of the admission of the SDAR. Its delegation therefore withdrew from the Ministerial Council meeting in Addis Ababa last February. [End recording]

CSO: 4719/976

BRIEFS

TIENTARABOUM TO NETHERLANDS--Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Lt Col Felix Tientaraboum left Ouagadougou early this afternoon for the Netherlands. The minister is thus responding to an invitation from the Netherlands Government for a 2-day working visit. During his stay, he will meet his Netherlands counterpart and the minister for development cooperation. Their talks will center on the international political situation and on cooperation between the two countries, which is new but fruitful. In fact, Netherlands assistance to Upper Volta in the form of grants for each of the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 is pegged at 42 million florins or 7.56 billion CFA francs devoted to bilateral programs. In addition to this, the Netherlands granted variable financial assistance ranging from 1.848 billion CFA francs in 1980; 0.366 billion CFA francs in 1981 to 0.250 billion CFA francs in 1982. Areas of assistance are rural development, infrastructure, reforestation and the major sectors of development. [Text] [AB251536 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 24 May 82]

CSO: 4719/976

UNIP YOUTH LEAGUE HAS LOWEST MEMBERSHIP OF ALL THREE UNIP ORGANS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 May 82 p 7

[Excerpt]

THE UNIP Youth League has the lowest membership of all the three organs of the Party, a member of the Central Committee revealed in Kitwe yesterday.

Chairman of the Youth and Sports Sub-Committee of the Central Committee Mr Bautis Kapulu said records showed that even the Women's League had more members than the Youth League although the youth constituted 60 per cent of the entire national population.

"This is a clear indication we have to work harder than before to raise our membership. It is important that the membership of the Youth League is high because as you already know, the Youth League is the vanguard of UNIP."

Youth League leaders should know that UNIP's

strength lay in their organisation.

"Without a Youth League, a strong UNIP is inconceivable. So we have a most unenviable task of ensuring the total mobilisation of youths in places of work, institutions of learning and everywhere."

Mr Kapulu, who was speaking when he opened the Kitwe district youth conference at Buchi hall, said Kitwe was a big city with a large youth population which could be mobilised at section, branch and ward levels.

The more members the league had, the more youths

would start to understand UNIP's policies as they would benefit from the various youth seminars and political education programmes conducted.

There was need for the league to consolidate its work according to the organisation's constitution.

The country's ideal of participatory democracy meant that the youth, like all other citizens, were expected to play a part in all aspects of national development and in the formulating of ideas of what Zambians would like their country to be.

UNZA LECTURERS PROTEST DELAY IN APPROVAL OF NEW SALARY STRUCTURE

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 16 May 82 p 1

[Text]

SENIOR academic staff at the University of Zambia are worried about delays by Cabinet office in approving their new conditions of service and have threatened to protest if President Kaunda does not intervene on their behalf.

The lecturers have now demanded that they meet the chancellor of the university, President Kaunda, over the issue. Failure to this they plan to boycott lectures when the closed institution re-opens next month.

This came to light at a crucial meeting of the Unza Senior Staff Association held at the Great East Road campus last Friday attended by about 100 dons, who said the present conditions caused a staff exodus.

The lecturers told the vice-chancellor Dr Jacob Mwanza, they wanted to meet President Kaunda to present their grievances as Cabinet office was "deliberately" sitting on their demands.

Dr Mwanza informed the meeting the University Council had already approved the new conditions of service but their implementation was being delayed by Cabinet office.

He said President Kaunda had indicated he was willing to meet them to discuss the issue.

Cabinet office is understood to be reluctant to approve the new salary structure because it would mean professors earning more than permanent

secretaries.

At the Friday meeting, it was planned that should the lecturers' demands not be met, they would stage a brief sit-in protest and boycott lectures and marking of student papers.

In their programme of action the senior Unza staff resolved that if efforts to meet President Kaunda failed, a crisis meeting should be called on June 17 at which it would be decided on which date the protest would start.

It was agreed that any proposed protest would take place after the university reopened on June 21.

The Unza Great East Road campus was closed last month after students boycotted lectures for three weeks in

protest against the expulsion of their union leaders.

Referring to the demands for more pay, Dr Mwanza told the meeting that according to Cabinet office, the matter had been referred to

the commission of inquiry appointed by President Kaunda last year to probe into the affairs of the university.

He said the chairman of the University Council, former Finance Minister Mr John Mwanakatwe expressed concern at the delays by Cabinet office to implement the new conditions of service approved by the university senate.

The university administration was equally perturbed by the delay.

It was difficult for the university administration to "influence" Cabinet office decisions although Dr Mwanza noted that senior staff at the National Council for Scientific Research had recently been given hefty pay rises.

"The National Council for Scientific Research is considered as a Government department and its workers receive automatic salary rises. Our autonomy seems to impair us. We are treated differently even if it means us suffering," said Dr Mwanza.

Asked whether there had been any indication from Cabinet office when the new salary structure would be

cleared, Dr Mwanza said it would be "unrealistic" for him to promise.

Lecturers at the meeting which was chaired by vice-chairman of the University Senior Staff Association Mr Mpundu Musamba were skeptical on whether they would ever meet President Kaunda.

They said similar attempts in the past were frustrated by Dr Kaunda's aides both at State House and at Cabinet office.

The lecturers charged the association executive with the task of ensuring that an audience was held with President Kaunda by passing Cabinet office which is accused of having acted "jealously" over the whole issue.

It was noted at the meeting that because of poor conditions of service many senior academic staff had left Unza for greener pastures elsewhere. The situation was acute in the School of Medicine.

The association dismissed as false claims by Cabinet office that there was no money to implement the salary increments.

CSO: 4700/1259

UNZA TERMINATES CONTRACTS OF THREE MORE EXPATRIATES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 May 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

TWO more lecturers and a librarian at the University of Zambia have had their contracts terminated prematurely by the university administration.

They are Mr Sean Morrow, an Irishman and Dr Edward Steinhart and his wife Suzane, who is the librarian, both are Americans.

Dr Steinhart is a lecturer in the school of education history department, and Mr Morrow is in the same school. They are among the four who signed an internal memorandum opposing the presence of armed men at the Great East Road campus.

Letters of termination of contracts were written on May 4 and given to them the next day. The letters were signed by university secretary Dr Vukani Nyirenda.

In March, Dr Nyirenda wrote letters to the three informing them the appointments committee had decided to renew their contracts for another two years.

This meant that their contracts were to expire in October 1984, but they are now required to work up to October 10.

The letter to Dr Steinhart says the appointments committee which met on April 29 reviewed its earlier decision and decided to withdraw the extension of the contract.

Commenting on the decision, Dr Steinhart said he was not given an explanation for the change of mind.

The situation was delicate because the substantive dean of the school Dr Trevor

Coombe was out of the country when the decision was taken and it was likely the dean would appeal for him.

There were no opportunities left to him to make an appeal personally, he said.

"The dean was not present at the meeting which decided to withdraw the extension of the contract. This is a violation of academic freedom, but then I do not think this freedom exists in the Zambian Constitution."

There was no comment from the university administration yesterday.

Last week, two Danish lecturers were sacked from the university under similar circumstances. They were Dr

Coombe was out of the country when the decision was taken and it was likely the dean would appeal for him.

There were no opportunities left to him to make an appeal personally, he said.

"The dean was not present at the meeting which decided to withdraw the extension of the contract. This is a violation of academic freedom, but then I do not think this freedom exists in the Zambian Constitution."

There was no comment from the university administration yesterday.

Last week, two Danish lecturers were sacked from the university under similar circumstances. They were Dr Sven Borgen and Dr Leif Mortensen.

Meanwhile, Dr Mortensen said yesterday he signed an internal memorandum with a view to easing tension, contrary to the administration's views that his action was aimed at aggravating the class boycott by students.

Dr Mortensen was expressing his disappointment with the university administration's action after it allegedly misconstrued his well-intentioned action.

Despite the disappointing action, which he said was a one-way decision, he still liked Zambia and his views on the country and its people had not changed.

According to a one-para-

graph letter from the university Pro-vice-chancellor Professor Father Michael Kelly dated May 3, Dr Mortensen had his services terminated because he subscribed to a circular that allegedly aggravated the students' class boycott.

The letter reads in part:

"I must inform you that the university has made an official request to Danida to withdraw your services as soon as possible because on April 16, 1982, you subscribed to a circular that aggravated the recent boycott of classes."

But Dr Mortensen said Prof Kelly's letter was a misrepresentation of his action.

"I was not the author of the memorandum, except that I was asked to sign it and I agreed to do so. It must be borne in mind that by this time, we felt frustrated as there was no official information from the administration for a long time about what was going on then."

"So, it was felt that there had to be an effort aimed at reaching the administration to express our worry about the breakdown of communication and also the presence on the campus of armed men," he added.

Dr Mortensen conceded that at the time of signing the internal memorandum, many lecturers were emotional, as they had prepared their hand-outs for the term's work.

"The initiative to reach out to the administration, therefore, was done, in the hope that we could start the lectures soon. But something unfortunate happened instead."

He wondered why he had to be dismissed for wanting to give his views on what was going on when in fact, later, the Vice-Chancellor Dr Jacob Mwanza wrote to all lecturers asking for their views.

Despite his good intentions when signing the memorandum, after the action was misconstrued, he went to apologise to Prof Kelly for whatever wrong the memorandum might have brought.

REMITTANCE RULES LOWER QUALITY OF EXPATRIATE ENGINEERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 May 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

HEAVY taxation and remittance regulations in Zambia are having an adverse effect on the quality of expatriate engineers coming to the country.

This is counter productive because good pay is conducive to improved standards and high productivity.

The information is contained in a joint paper presented to the seminar on structural design and construction practices by Mr M. Dunn and Mr P. Johns, engineers of Brian Colquhoun and Hugh O'Donnel and partners.

"We feel that the normal costs of an expatriate are more than a sufficient inducement to Zambianise and that holding down benefits when as yet there is no alternative to the expatriate can only mean a diminishing quality of performance."

Although the cost of employing expatriates was high in terms of foreign exchange, but it was less than taking the work of outside experts.

CSO: 4700/1259

SIGNING OF NETHERLANDS AGREEMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 May 82 p 5

[Text]

ZAMBIA and The Netherlands yesterday signed about K7 million agreement for on-going projects in the country.

The agreement follow negotiations undertaken this week between delegations of the two countries which were led by Dr Roel Harkema for The Netherlands and Mr James Mtonga for Zambia.

At the signing ceremony, Mr Mtonga who is director for the economic and technical cooperation in the Ministry of National Commission for Development Planning, said Zambia was grateful because The Netherlands had agreed to implement most of the proposed projects.

The accord was for the development of rural areas.

Dr Harkema, who is head of the Southern African division of Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said in cooperating with Zambia, his country chose Western Province to achieve a greater impact.

The Netherlands delegation also gave about K2,500 for refugee work in Zambia.

CSO: 4700/1259

SWEDISH AID AGREEMENT DISCUSSED

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 8 May 82 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA AND SWEDEN yesterday signed a K25.4 million pact for the period of 1982/83 to be used in the development of agricultural, health and educational projects currently being undertaken in Zambia by the Swedish government.

Speaking during the signing ceremony at the National Commission for Development Planning, the director-general, Dr Leonard Chivuno, said this was an important gesture of the growing co-operation between the two countries.

The funds, which were in form of grants, will greatly assist in spreading the benefits of such projects to the majority of the people.

Dr Chivuno said because the agriculture sector was the priority in the nation's development programme, it was gratifying that Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) had allocated K14.2 million to it. He also commended SIDA for

the generous allocations of K3.5 million for health projects and K1.4 million to improve primary education facilities. These funds will go a long way in helping the 70 per cent of the rural population and noted that another K4.2 million had been allocated for the balance of payment and for import support of which Zambia Railways was going to benefit.

Dr Chivuno said ZR was one of the key transport organisations in the country. "By this gesture, you have saved us from a lot of problems," he said.

And the head of the SIDA office in Lusaka, Mrs Brita Ostberg, who signed the agreement on behalf of Sweden said the ceremony was part of a major agreement which will last till December 31. Already, there were plans for other agreements and she hoped this co-operation between her country and Zambia would continue.

CSO: 4700/1259

SMUGGLING ALONG ZAIRIAN BORDER 'PROLIFERATING'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 May 82 pp 1, 5

[Excerpt]

ARMED Zairean smugglers on Wednesday threatened to gun down Zambian customs officers at Sakania who intercepted them as they escorted two trucks loaded with paraffin into Zaire.

Controller of Customs and Excise Mr Japhter Nkunika said in an interview in Livingstone yesterday his men had impounded the two trucks.

"But later armed men forced my men at gun point to release the trucks which they did since there was nothing they could have done against people who were armed."

He said the smuggling of essential commodities into Zaire had worsened and he blamed some district councils for issuing permits to most of the traders in border areas.

"We wrote to all district executive secretaries against the issue of permits to all traders along the border but our advice fell on deaf ears and the result is a proliferation in smuggling."

He said even the Zambian consul in Lubumbashi had written to his office to complain about the increase in the illicit trade.

"We did our part. We sent circulars to the councils concerned but they ignored our advice so there is nothing we can do now."

Smuggling of fish nets, radios, cassette recorders, beans, clothing and kapenta into Zambia from Tanzania was still continuing. He warned that unless legitimate trade was established among neighbouring countries, smuggling would continue.

Diesel and fertiliser continued to be smuggled into Malawi from Zambia while currency trafficking was going on between Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe.

Mr Nkunika explained that lack of transport in his department was making it difficult for his men to patrol the border effectively.

"Even when we have transport, we do not have enough petrol."

Mr Nkunika made it clear that as long as there were shortages of vital consumer goods in all neighbouring

countries, including Zambia it would be difficult to wipe out smuggling. "One can only think of reducing it but not completely."

It was for this reason that legitimate trade contacts should be encouraged among neighbouring countries.

Meanwhile, Senior Chief Chiwala of Ndola Rural has accused Party officials in his area of abetting smuggling of essential items because of their failure to form security committees.

Familiarisation

The chief said the smuggling of essential goods at Kanyanje on the border with Zaire was on the increase. He called for urgent measures to curb the practice.

Party officials had let the chief and the people of the area down because of their apathy to the problem of smuggling.

The chief told district governor, M. Stephen

Longwani, who was on a familiarisation tour of the area, that Party officials had failed to form security committees which were supposed to help the police in stamping out crime.

The chief attacked the police in the area for their "failure" to carry out their duties effectively.

He alleged that police officers were corrupt and were beating up innocent villagers. The police post only operated for eight hours instead of 24 hours.

"Because of these few hours, smugglers find it easy to smuggle commodities into Zaire."

CSO: 4700/1259

SMUGGLERS FRUSTRATE ZAIRE BORDER PATROLS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 May 82 p 1

[Text]

PARAMILITARY police are winning the war against smuggling at Mokambo border near Mufulira with an average arrest of 50 people and seizure of about 100 bags of mealie meal a day.

Several bicycles which are used to ferry the contraband have been impounded.

But the efforts of the paramilitary policemen patrolling the border are being hampered by Zambian businessmen in collusion with their Zairean agents who have employed young boys to carry the goods and cross the border at night.

Commander of the fourth platoon of the paramilitary policemen Inspector Phillip Mwale told TIMES OF ZAMBIA team which spent a day at the border yesterday that the work of his men was being

frustrated by Zambians and Zaireans who have now devised new tricks to get the contraband across the border.

Mr Mwale said the smugglers sometimes used villagers living along the border. They stockpiled bags of mealie meal and other essentials in their houses before ferrying them into Zaire.

Mr Mwale said his men had sealed off ten footbaths which the smugglers used.

The culprits were freed after being warned but their goods and the bicycles were handed to the customs and excise officers.

On Tuesday, 671 loaves of bread, five bags of mealie meal and 59 packets of washing powder were seized from smugglers.

CSO: 4700/1259

PARASTATAL MANAGER LINKED WITH ZAIRIANS IN SUGAR SMUGGLING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 May 82 p 1

[Article by Franklin Tembo]

[Text]

THE Chingola district contingent planning committee has named a local parastatal manager in a racket in which sugar is smuggled into Zaire.

Chingola governor Mr Denny Kapandula has given the manager his last chance to stop the practice or be forced out of the district if he continued. The scandal surfaced during the district contingent planning committee meeting.

At the meeting, Mr Kapandula read a letter dated April 26 and addressed to the Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee Mr Alex Shapi in which housewives calling themselves "the Chingola patriotic housewives" alleged that the manager was in league with some Zairean businessmen to smuggle

sugar into that country. The letter, alleges that a consignment of sugar meant for Chingola were smuggled into Zaire with the help of the manager whose company received the commodity.

Mr Kapandula heard of the scandal when the letter was read at a provincial contingency planning committee meeting in Ndola early this month and which he attended. He decided to present the document to his own district contingency planning committee meeting last Thursday which was attended by the manager involved.

Present too at the Chingola meeting was Chingola/Chililabombwe police chief Mr Robert Bukama.

Mr Kapandula informed the meeting he had been embarrassed and annoyed when the letter was read in his presence at the Ndola meeting.

He warned the manager involved that if his activities did not stop he would have no choice but to force the parastatal boss out of the district for abuse of office.

It was this kind of practice that tarnished the image of the Party and its Government. As governor he would not tolerate such activities by those entrusted with positions of responsibility.

The governor informed officials from the Zambia National Council for Commerce and Industry (ZNCCI) that the Party and its Government was watching the activities of businessmen in the district closely with a view to rooting out dubious practices.

He informed businessmen who were given permits to trade in essential goods at the meeting they should not take the committee's gesture as a sign of weakness.

COPPERBELT BUTCHERS INCREASE PRICES BECAUSE OF MEAT SHORTAGE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 May 82 p 2

[Excerpt]

COPPERBELT butchers have increased meat prices because of a critical shortage of cattle caused by the foot and mouth disease in the Southern Province.

Most of the butcheries are virtually closed while others are selling only chickens and pork.

A spokesman for the Ndola Butcheries Mr William Zulu said yesterday that he found it difficult to buy cattle from commercial farmers who had raised their prices.

He said commercial farmers charged K2.50 a kilo live weight while the Government price was K1.20.

This forced them to go as far as Western Province to get cheaper cattle.

The Government has banned the movement of cattle from the Southern Province because of foot and mouth disease.

CSO: 4700/1259

MINISTER SAYS COBALT SALES 'FACE BLEAK FUTURE'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 May 82 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA's cobalt sales face a bleak future by the year 2000 when industrialised countries start sea-bed mining of manganese, Mines Minister Mr Mufaya Mumbuna has said.

United Nations sources, say that the mining of manganese nodules would start by 1995 "if not earlier." The new mineral would affect cobalt sales five to ten years later.

Addressing a news conference in Lusaka yesterday, Mr Mumbuna said manganese nodules could be exploited for important minerals replacing copper, cobalt, nickel and manganese.

If the industrialised countries started exploiting the manganese nodules without control, the international market would be flooded with the new mineral, forcing cobalt out of the market.

Countries like Zambia and Zaire would have problems selling their cobalt. Western industrialised nations buy 29,000 tonnes of cobalt every year, three-quarters of this is produced by Zambia and Zaire.

When the industrialised nations start production they

would be allowed to produce up to 16,000 tonnes of manganese and in five to ten years they might produce the bulk of the present 29,000 capacity if their production was not limited.

The resources of sea-bed include manganese nodules which are potato shaped, black to dark-brown and contain an average of 1.2 per cent copper, 1.01 per cent nickel, 0.2 per cent cobalt and 27.5 per cent manganese.

Mr Mumbuna said industrialised countries, particularly the West were interested in mining these minerals as soon as the necessary technology had been perfected.

Six companies from Western countries including Japan, one from India, the Soviet Union and a UN enterprise would start sea-bed mining.

At least three of the six companies would start operations in the international areas. New cobalt and copper metals would appear on the international market.

CENTRAL PROVINCE TO SHELVE THIS YEAR'S NEW PROJECTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 May 82 p 2

[Excerpt]

CENTRAL Province is to shelve all new projects earmarked for this year because of lack of funds, said provincial Central Committee Member, Mr Samuel Mbilishi when he opened the first regional council meeting.

In a speech read for him, Mr Mbilishi said of K6.1 million asked for by the province only K980,000 had been approved.

Mr Francis Chembe, who is Minister of State for Power, Transport and Communications, who read the speech, was earlier elected to chair the provincial council meeting in the absence of Mr Mbilishi who is away to see his sick father.

Mr Mbilishi said the allocation of only K980,000 was a severe blow to the province and would slow down development.

"In particular we will not be able to even complete our ongoing projects as had been planned."

In view of the limited allocation, the council would be forced to shelve new projects and use the allocation on carry-over projects.

It was necessary for the council to give definite guidance to the secretariat on this proposal.

Because of the reduced allocation, Kalola and Munyama settlement schemes are threatened with closure as funds approved could not sustain the schemes even for six months.

Of the K30,000 and K20,000 applied for Kalola and Munyama respectively only K3,000 and K10,000 had been approved.

The schemes would lay off 24 workers and 96 settlers, would be disbanded.

CSO: 4700/1259

ZAMBIA, ZAIRE CONSIDERING INTRODUCTION OF PASSENGER TRAIN

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 May 82 p 5

[Excerpt]

● Zambia and Zaire are considering the introduction of a passenger train between the two countries. Zambia Railways general manager Mr Basil Monze said in Kabwe yesterday.

He said the recommendation for a passenger train to run between Ndola and Sakania had already been submitted to the ministries of Home Affairs and Finance for consideration.

Mr Monze was reviewing the talks he held with his Zairean counterparts when he returned from Lubumbashi on Wednesday. He had gone there to work out permanent payment arrangements with the Zaire National Railway for the wagon inter-change between the two countries.

During the discussions which he described as "very useful," it was agreed that Zaire National Railway would pay Zambia Railways K200,000 a month for the wagon inter-change instead of waiting for the money to accumulate as was the case in the past.

It was also agreed that Zambia Railways would no longer move Zairean cargo from Ndola to Sakania. This was because Zaireans had acquired new wagons to do the job themselves.

Air Zaire and Zambia Airways early this month resumed flights from Lusaka to Lubumbashi via Ndola when an Air Zaire Boeing 737 landed at Lusaka International Airport.

CSO: 4700/1259

PART OF TWO MILLION BAGS OF ZIMBABWE MAIZE ARRIVE

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 10 May 82 p 7

[Text]

TWO MILLION bags of maize worth K33 million bought from Zimbabwe to meet this year's crop shortfall has started arriving, a Namboard spokesman has said.

The spokesman said in Lusaka at the weekend that the maize, being stored in silos in Lusaka, started arriving last month.

Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia said recently that Zambia would this year only produce five million bags of maize and that she would import another two million bags from Zimbabwe to meet the seven million bags of maize consumed annually.

And the Namboard spokesman said that Contract Haulage had been engaged to haul the maize. He refuted fears that the maize to be imported from Zimbabwe would be the

yellow type which Zambia imported in 1979.

He said he was not aware of any yellow maize being grown in Zimbabwe as the yellow maize which was imported in 1979 came from elsewhere.

He could not say when the maize haulage exercise would end and referred further queries on the subject to Contract Haulage.

A Contract Haulage spokesman confirmed that the maize haulage exercise from Karoi, Zimbabwe via Chirundu started in earnest last week.

He said 80 trucks had been deployed in the exercise but could not say when the haulage would be completed as there were still various logistical aspects of the exercise which had to be studied.

These included time being spent on loading and off loading, time spent at the border for checking routines, the capacity each vehicle could carry and the general turn around of the vehicles to and from Zimbabwe.

He said Zambia Railways was not involved in the haulage exercise as there was no railway line from Karoi in Zimbabwe through Chirundu but that some Zimbabwean transporters were taking part in the exercise.

CSO: 4700/1259

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

UNPROFITABLE COPPER PRODUCTION--Zambia is among world mineral producing countries which are reluctant to maintain unprofitable production while high interest rates discourage the holding of consumer stocks. Now that the merger of the two mining corporations into Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) has been complete, joint output in 1981 was 564,000 tonnes and there is a buildup in stocks of 102,217 tonnes because of transport difficulties on export routes. This is contained in the latest Standard Chartered Bank Commodity Review which says finance for the K206 million project to reprocess the tailings dumps at Nchanga has been arranged. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 May 82 p 4]

CSO: 4700/1259

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

CLOTHES FROM STATE--Harare--The Zimbabwe Government may start supplying school uniforms from next year, the Minister of National Supplies, Mr Enos Nkala, has announced. He said in an interview the uniforms would be supplied from the Government's central stores to eliminate the profit motive in the private sector. The Government had taken over the Central Mechanical Equipment Department, the supply department of the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Government stores and the furniture stores and would soon be taking over the medical stores. The Ministry had also taken over the Tender Board which, he said, was being organised to make it more efficient and effective in its distribution and procurement of Government requirements. The production of uniforms, including those for the police, army and prison guards, as well as hospital linen, would come from small rural industries, the Government hoped to set up.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 May 82 p 8]

CSO: 4700/1260

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